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HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN RUSSO-POLISH PEACE DISCUSSION

Conciliatory Attitude of Bolsheviks
Noted by Poles—Negotiations to Be Resumed at Riga
—Fighting Still Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Minsk peace negotiations have been terminated pending arrangements for a renewal of the conference in Riga. The Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dombrowski, chairman of the Polish peace delegation, arrived in Warsaw on August 31 and declared to representatives of the press that his return to Warsaw by no means signifies a rupture of negotiations and is only a temporary interruption because of the necessity for the Polish delegates to consult the Polish Government on a series of subjects which will be discussed.

The president of the Russian delegation, who is returning to Moscow for instructions, explicitly states that the 15 points put forward by the Bolsheviks were in no way an ultimatum, but merely a basis for discussions, so that Mr. Dombrowski considers that the present Soviet attitude toward peace will facilitate discussions toward the conclusion of a just and durable peace with the least possible delay.

At the beginning of the Minsk negotiations, military members of the Soviet delegation showed open hostility towards the Poles, but later, owing to the influence of the Bolshevik civil authorities, the relations improved, and there is every hope that negotiations, which are now to be transferred to Riga, will be successful.

A message from Warsaw states the Bolshevik army has been completely defeated in a battle near Lemberg and repulsed beyond Brody, retreating in panic. A great number of prisoners and much war matériel are in the hands of the Poles. Lemberg is not in danger, now that General Budenny's cavalry has been defeated and annihilated. East of Lemberg, the Poles have thrown the Bolsheviks across the Gnila Lipa and the River Bus, while local actions elsewhere on the front have been successful. The report that Przemysl was attacked is incorrect and it is evident that the town was confused with Przemyslany, where there has been fighting with Red troops.

A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué, dated September 2, states that, in the Brest-Litovsk region, 14 to 27 miles north of that town, Red troops have occupied a number of villages and have advanced up to the Brest-Litovsk. On August 29, the Bolsheviks occupied Zamost.

In the Lemberg region, Red troops are holding up the attacks of the enemy, who have started to advance. In the Buczacz region, the enemy's troops have been flung back to the right bank of the River Dniester.

Apart from the military setbacks, the conditions of Soviet Russia are not improving, as crops in corn-producing provinces are reported to be a complete failure.

Britain's Reply

Mr. Balfour Continues Correspondence on Polish Militia Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A British reply to the Soviet Russian communication renouncing the demand for the creation of a workers' militia in Poland, dated September 1, has been sent by Arthur T. Balfour to Leo Kamenecoff, the Bolshevik representative in London.

Mr. Balfour points out that George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, is in error in supposing that the British Government ever recognized the limitation of the Polish army to 50,000 men as a just condition of peace. It would not be considered, either by the British Government or the British people as sufficient ground for active intervention.

The note goes on to state that Mr. Tchitcherin's remark that the Soviet Government is astonished that the British Government should now disapprove of Poland being permitted to raise a supplementary armed force in the shape of a civic militia seems intended to disguise the true character of a diplomatic transaction, which certainly requires, though it has not yet received, an explanation from the Soviet Government.

No hint was given in the original communication to His Majesty's Government that a civic militia was to be selected from a particular class of population and that the choice of this class was to be imposed on the vanquished by its victorious enemy. The fact of this concealment is now apparently admitted, so that the British Parliament and country were in fact deceived. Why this was done may perhaps be conjectured. Mr. Tchitcherin's assumption that the British Government objected to a civic militia because it was to be composed of workers is erroneous, as the objections would have been just as strong if it had to be composed of millionaires. In either case, an armed force enrolled from one class of the population only is not consistent with national independence, or even with the permanent maintenance of civil order.

Referring to Mr. Tchitcherin's com-

parison between the condition of the wage-earning population in Soviet Russia and Great Britain, Mr. Balfour, speaking for himself, says he may perhaps be permitted to observe that he never for one moment questioned the complete efficiency of Soviet methods for making rich men poor. It is in the more difficult and, in Mr. Balfour's view, more important task of making poor men richer that failure is to be feared.

Position of Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Polish military and political situation in the North is likely to become complicated on account of the clash with Lithuania over the Suwalki district, while in the South the Red troops have encountered a setback near Lemberg and General Wrangel has more than offset Mr. Trotzky's triumph in the Kuban district.

Concern was expressed in authoritative Lithuanian quarters to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday on account of the recent attacks by Poles on Lithuanian troops stationed at Suwalki and Augustow. These two towns were occupied by Lithuanian troops during the Bolshevik advance at the request of the inhabitants, but there was a clear understanding that they would be handed back to Poland on demand. Considerable confusion has arisen in the past months owing to this district being at first ceded to Lithuania under treaty with the Soviet Russian Government.

On strong remonstrance by the Poles, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that Lithuania had agreed to recognize this corner of the territory as Polish. When the Poles commenced their recent counter-offensive against the Bolshevik Army the Lithuanian Government presented a note to Warsaw proposing to establish a temporary demarcation line between the Polish and Lithuanian troops from Grabovo, Augustow to Szatibin. The Polish delegation arrived at Kovno almost simultaneously with the same object in view and to discuss military matters.

LABOR OPPOSED TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Federation Announces Effort to Prevent Creation of Commission in Nebraska by Special State Election This Month

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A determined effort will be made by the American Federation of Labor to prevent the State of Nebraska from creating, by means of a special election to be held on September 21, an industrial commission for the administering of laws relative to Labor disputes, it was announced here by officials of the federation yesterday.

The proposed amendment to create the industrial commission, patterned on the Court of Industrial Relations Act of Kansas, was submitted at the Nebraska constitutional convention which ended last March. Since it was not voted on at that time the question is to come up for settlement at the special election this month, when Labor leaders will make every effort to have it voted down, as evidenced by the actions of officials here.

The text of the proposal is as follows:

"Laws may be enacted providing for the investigation, submission, and settlement of controversies between employers and employees in any business or avocation affected with a public interest, and for the prevention of unfair business practices and unconscionable gains in any business or vocation affecting the public welfare."

"An industrial commission may be created for the purpose of administering such laws, and appeals shall lie to the Supreme Court from the final orders and judgments of such commission."

The first move to defeat the amendment was made at the time of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Montreal, Quebec, June 7-19, when a resolution setting forth the objections to the establishment of such a commission from the viewpoint of Labor was presented before the convention.

The executive council is endeavoring to make the amendment a leading issue in the nonpartisan political campaign in Nebraska. This step appears to be in line with the avowed purpose of organized Labor in the present political campaign; to ignore party platforms as such, while centering attention upon the stand taken by political candidates relative to certain Labor questions, making the voice of Labor effective in politics by organized activity in each state.

The federation also made a letter on the subject of the proposed amendment sent to the Nebraska state federation by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he called attention to the menace to the rights of Labor alleged to exist in the proposition, and proposed that the state federation should begin an intensive campaign to acquaint the people of Nebraska with the "vicious purposes" hidden in the proposed constitutional amendment."

CONFERENCE ON JAPANESE ISSUE

Governor of California and Secretary of State Discuss Alien Land-Leasing Referendum and Diplomatic Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
A conference was held at the State Department, yesterday, between Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Gov. W. D. Stephens of California, who came to Washington in connection with the serious agitation in his State due to anti-Japanese sentiment. At yesterday's conference at the department the California Governor endeavored to make clear the attitude of California toward the alien land-leasing referendum scheduled to be held on November 2 of this year.

Following the conference, Secretary Colby and Governor Stephens each expressed the conviction that the other was making a serious and determined effort to do "the right thing" and to arrive at a solution that would smooth over the international complications with Japan which the action of the State of California threatens to precipitate.

Governor Stephens, however, informed the Secretary of State that nothing could "legally" be done to prevent the holding of the referendum in which the citizens of California are to register their wishes regarding the amending of the state statutes to prevent the leasing of state land by Japanese.

Possible Resort to Moral Suasion

Secretary Colby admitted that from a legal standpoint the State Department was powerless to intervene. The intimation, however, was thrown out that the State Department might resort to moral suasion either to nullify the effect of the referendum through an appeal to the people of California or by a definite announcement of a satisfactory settlement of the question by diplomatic negotiation before the November election.

At the moment, however, Secretary Colby is endeavoring to reach an understanding with the Japanese Government such as will satisfy California and prevent action by that State which its feared might disturb the international balance.

Position of California

Secretary Colby, it was learned, assured Governor Stephens that it was absolutely untrue that the informal conversations which are now in progress between the State Department and Ambassador Shidehara of Japan had taken up the question of granting full citizenship rights to all Japanese now in the United States in return for strict guarantees that no further immigrations to this country would be sought.

The people of California would absolutely repudiate such a contract, it was said. The assurance given by the Secretary of State that an understanding along these lines had neither been discussed nor contemplated was interpreted by Governor Stephens as something calculated to smooth the aroused sentiment in California. He said it would be hard for the rest of the country to appreciate the attitude of California toward Japanese immigration and land-holding rights, and added that his tenure of office had convinced him that the rest of the country would not support the position of his State unless facts could be adduced to prove that the situation amounted to a "menace."

"I realized the statement in the rest of the country, so I waited until I had the facts. I have them now, and I am ready to act," Governor Stephens said after the conference.

Anglo-Japanese Compact

While the State Department for the moment is particularly devoting its attention to the "California phase" of the American-Japanese situation, it was learned that informal conversations have already taken place between this government and the governments of Great Britain and Japan in regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese compact.

Secretary Colby refused to disclose the particular phases of the agreement in which the State Department is interesting itself. He said that he had not so far taken up the question of a more specific definition of Japan's claim of "special interest" in the Far East which Secretary Lansing took up with the signers of the Anglo-Japanese treaty during his term at the State Department.

It is known, however, that, when it comes to the renewal of the treaty, this particular phase of the question will be regarded as important from the point of view of the United States Government. There is no reason to believe that the attitude of this country toward the "special interest" claim of Japan has changed since Secretary Lansing outlined it before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the hearings on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

Japan's "Special Interest" Claim

At that time it was made abundantly clear that Japan's claim to interpret the phrase "special interest" used in the Lansing-Ishii agreement as giving her the right to set up a Monroe doctrine in the Far East and particularly as regards China, would not be well founded in this country. It is well known that one of Japan's great aims is to procure the acceptance of the coal problem still unsolved.

such an interpretation by other nations.

That the United States means to repudiate this claim was proved recently when this country held out for months against the claim of "Special interest" made by Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia during the discussions which led up to the formation of the international consortium for the financial relief of China.

UNION SUPPORT FOR MINERS IN BRITAIN

Solid Front Presented by Labor in Coal Dispute Overthrows Government Hopes and May Lead to Different Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—After inquiring in authoritative quarters, the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to say definitely that the coal situation has both cleared and hardened as a result of the miners' federation conference in London on Thursday morning. The delegates, numbering 170, decided unanimously and almost without discussion, that strike notices should be handed in at once. No other question was discussed, but there is a strong reason to believe that explicit assurance was given that the miners would have the solid support of railmen and transport workers if the government declined to move from its present attitude.

Unyielding Position

The subcommittee of the "Triple Alliance" has no intention whatever, under existing circumstances, of approaching the government. When Sir Robert Horne met the miners' executive, he said plainly, and without qualification, that the reply of the government to the miners' claim was final unless the executive had further arguments to offer or new proposals to advance. Since then he has said with equal emphasis that the government is only open to hear new proposals.

Both the miners' executive and the triple alliance are assuming that he means exactly what he says, and as the miners adhere firmly to their original claim, they say that no question of an approach on their side can arise.

At the offices of the miners' federation, preparations for the organization of the strike have already begun, and this work will go steadily forward. It can only be repeated that the best hope of a peaceful solution lies in the intervention of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress. The miners do not really believe that the situation will drift into an actual strike without the resumption of negotiations, and if they secured a compromise on the basis of their dual claim, they would certainly not resent independent action by the parliamentary committee.

Congress Next Week

The only question now is whether the committee will act before or after discussion by the congress at Portsmouth next week. The probability is that they will wait for the discussion and the miners have no doubt deferred the expiration of the notices until September 25 in order to allow ample time for consultations with the government.

The Board of Trade has been counting on divisions in the ranks of the miners and on the great outburst of feeling amongst other trade unionists against the miners. Neither expectation has been realized, and it is expected that, when the miners and the triple alliance leaders have explained their case, the government may think it a better policy to assume a less rigid attitude. Triple alliance leaders say that, failing a change of this kind, the outlook is gloomy indeed.

The triple alliance would not decide its own active policy until the strike stage was actually reached.

In that case a large proportion of its members would be thrown out of work within a few days and the question of calling out the remainder without notice would be decided solely according to circumstances of the moment.

At present, the subcommittee of the alliance is preparing propaganda material in support of the miners.

The Political Outlook

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The menace of a national coal strike has revived political speculation in the vacation season. Rumors were afloat on Thursday night that Mr. Lloyd George will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country if the miners carry out their threat. Political clubs are all agog, or at least as lively in speculations as they can be when politicians are anywhere but in London, and in some of the constituencies inquiries are on foot for likely candidates.

These are signs of the way in which political professionals in London and elsewhere read the mind of the Prime Minister, but the situation must develop further before any public move can be made. There are three weeks to run before the miners' ultimatum expires, and during this interval the force of public opinion will probably be mobilized against the strike. As things stand, a general election would do little more than give the Coalition Government a new lease of existence.

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PROTESTS AGAINST MEXICANS BASELESS

Temporary Admission of Workers Found Beneficial to Them and to the United States, Says Report of Investigators

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Protests having been filed in the Department of Labor and presented to the House Immigration Committee against the issuance of orders admitting temporarily Mexican laborers for agricultural employment, the Secretary of Labor appointed Grant Hamilton and A. L. Faulkner investigators to conduct a survey of the labor conditions obtaining as a result of those orders. They were informed that the three paramount phases of the situation were:

First, surplusage of labor; second, the allegation that a large percentage of Mexican people coming into the states for agricultural purposes drift into the city and go into competition with wage workers there; third, it is claimed that the necessity for the temporary admission of Mexicans for agricultural purposes was of first importance to the agricultural industry of the border states because of the inability to obtain the necessary help to plant and harvest crops. The bureau granted temporary admission of this class of labor, realizing that any impairment of the supply of food brought about through any cause would affect the workers and all our people and would be reflected in the cost of living.

Investigators' Conclusions

A report has just been made by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Faulkner in which the following conclusions are reached:

"That protests filed against the admission of Mexican labor under the exceptions could not be substantiated by facts.

"That, though the restrictions on the southern border were even more lax than they are under the exceptions, no detrimental economic situation would be presented.

"That our investigation proves beyond a reasonable doubt that white men are averse to accepting, and refuse to accept as they have the right to do, employment as unskilled or common laborers, except, perhaps, where that employment is within the limits of towns or cities.

Both the miners' executive and the triple alliance are assuming that he means exactly what he says, and as the miners adhere firmly to their original claim, they say that no question of an approach on their side can arise.

At the offices of the miners' federation, preparations for the organization of the strike have already begun, and this work will go steadily forward. It can only be repeated that the best hope of a peaceful solution lies in the intervention of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress. The miners do not really believe that the situation will drift into an actual strike without the resumption of negotiations, and if they secured a compromise on the basis of their dual claim, they would certainly not resent independent action by the parliamentary committee.

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In that case a large proportion of its members would be thrown out of work within a few days and the question of calling out the remainder without notice would be decided solely according to circumstances of the moment.

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evidence, and as to detailed discussion of the commission or its report, it had one paragraph.

Spy Work Alleged

The commission points out that "recently some interest has been mailing in plain envelopes to newspapers throughout the country a circular reprinting an article from a manufacturers organ attacking the Interchurch Movement as radical. The article, which may be the 'evidence' referred to, follows the line of the old material furnished by spies, as recorded in the steel report, and adds another document from a spy. The 'events' revealed in the new document, however, never 'took place.' Then the commission says:

"Gentlemen, this is not the reply from the industry which public opinion seems to expect, as far as public opinion can be judged by newspaper comment. Classification of the first 11 newspaper clippings received (disregarding Labor papers, trade journals and denominational and weekly periodicals) discloses news columns (judged by headlines and general treatment) favorable to the report 49, unfavorable 10, neutral 14; editorials favorable 36, neutral 4, unfavorable 8 (largely financial journals).

"Examination of later clippings apparently increases heavily the proportion of favorable comment."

European Comment

The commission then gives examples of favorable comment from the New York World, the New York Tribune, the Springfield Republican, The Christian Science Monitor and The Portland Oregonian. It points out that European comment is not lacking. Under the caption, "A fearless strike investigation," The Manchester Guardian says: "The struggle to establish collective bargaining in the steel industry is by far the greatest industrial conflict of this generation in America. The policy of Judge Gary is reactionary beyond the understanding of British manufacturers. All students of labor conditions would agree that what is known as Garyism is the greatest breeder of disorder in American life today. This report of the churchmen sustains the belief with overwhelming detail."

"In the face of such demands," asks the commission, "do the industry's managers really consider that remarks about 'Reds' and 'blacks' constitute an adequate answer to the steel report? Is it being 'Socialistically inclined' to analyze statistics from steel companies and collect data from hundreds of steel workers? Can the report be painted red because it dissects the records of the strike committee? Do you agree with The New York Times, which declared, as did your latest article, that 'the workers were happy and contented,' and assailed the report, and which has now gone a step farther in a column editorial? Is it your conception that 'industrial democracy' is Socialism or Bolshevism? Is it the conception of the steel industry that the system of control called 'arbitrary' by Mr. Gary is the only possible kind not liable to charges of redness?"

END OF BRESLAU AFFAIR INDICATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The reasonableness of the French note to Germany demanding satisfaction for the recent outrage to the French consulate at Breslau is generally admitted, and an early solution of the question is expected. Liberal newspapers, such as the "Berliner Tageblatt," and Socialist organs, like the "Vorwärts," approve of the terms of the note, which, while obviously causing humiliation for Germany, was justified by the scandalous nature of the Breslau outrage.

The statement of the French Government that it wished to live in peace and harmony with Germany is especially welcomed. Junker and Pan-German newspapers, whose constant incitations to the public are mainly responsible for the insults to the French officers in Germany, raise, of course, a storm of protest against what they call the outrageous humiliation to German pride which, they declare, the note constitutes. Happily, as indicated, the general public does not share that standpoint.

NEW YORK TRANSIT WORKERS NEGOTIATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A number of Brooklyn Rapid Transit system strikers returned to work yesterday. The men are considering the offer of Judge Julius M. Mayer, who agrees to give them an 8 per cent wage increase if they return at once. This, however, does not apply to the men responsible for the present situation. He offers to restore seniority and other privileges and to grant the right of collective bargaining, though not through the present union.

AMERICAN COLLIER BOUND FOR RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—An American collier has passed Vardo en route for Soviet Russian ports in the White Sea. Two other steamers are expected in Archangel, where they will load timber.

JAPAN'S NEW ENVOY
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The new Japanese Ambassador Baron Gon-suke Hayashi, who is to succeed Viscount Sutemi Chinda as Japanese Ambassador at the Court of St. James, arrived at Marseilles on board the Iko Maru on Thursday. The Ambassador is expected to arrive in London on Saturday.

POLISH NOTE HELD NOT SATISFACTORY

Further Representations to Warsaw Likely to Be Made by the United States in Regard to Russian Territorial Integrity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Following the publication of the correspondence between Washington and Warsaw on the Russo-Polish situation, and particularly regarding the attitude of Poland on the relations toward Russia stated by the American Government, the view taken here yesterday is that the question is still open, and that Poland's refusal to limit military commitments would lead to further discussions between the two governments.

The State Department, it was said, is not inclined to demand that Poland undertake the impossible, and is not so much concerned over the important line within which the Polish troops should be confined, as it is over the general axiom that there should not be an aggressive campaign against Russia.

But it is noted as significant that in its reply, published yesterday, nothing in the latest Polish note indicates that the government is willing at the moment to give guarantees that her troops will be withdrawn within the lines fixed by the Peace Conference, which it is said, necessitates a free hand, is over. Instead of such a declaration, the Polish statement speaks, it was noted, of "economic necessity" and "mutual concessions." In President Wilson's Hands

Thus, while the Department of State is not disposed to ask Warsaw to endanger the national safety through inadequate military dispositions, it is practically certain that a request will be forwarded to Warsaw for a clearer enunciation than has been forthcoming of the attitude of that government toward the policy promulgated by the United States. The matter, for the moment, is understood, in the hands of President Wilson, who is essentially responsible for the Russian policy of this government.

It was learned yesterday that expressions have been made by both Great Britain and France which amount to acceptance of the general policy enunciated by the United States. On the other hand, this general agreement does not mean that all countries believe that the Poles in their military commitments should observe a line which from a strategic standpoint is vague and undefined. What means is that they agree that Poland should renounce aggressive intentions and give guarantees not to embark on a campaign of territorial conquest in Russia.

Inconsistency in Poland's Policy
Too much stress, it was said, has been laid on the admonition of the Department of State that Poland should not go beyond the Curzon-Polk line as laid down by the Peace Conference. Such emphasis is calculated to obscure the American position, it was stated. What this country demands is that the cloak of military necessity be not used by the Warsaw Government as a pretext for territorial acquisition at the expense of Russia.

It is pointed out, after a study of Poland's reply, that the records reveal an inconsistency in Poland's policy, as defined to this government. The Warsaw Foreign Office asserts that Poland is fighting Bolshevism and not Russia, but it is recalled that the military campaign carried on against Kiev was carried with a definite scheme of creating an independent Ukraine out of Russian territory and without the consent of the Russian people.

Act Hostile to Russia
It is also recalled that after the formation of plans for the seizure of Kiev, but before the Kiev defensive was opened, in their peace demands upon the Bolsheviks, presented in March, 1920, and which were rejected by the Bolsheviks, the Poles insisted that Russia should renounce her sovereignty in all the territories situated to the west of the old Polish boundaries of 1772 and allow Poland to decide the fate of these territories in agreement with the local population, thus excluding altogether Russia's participation in the settlement of these questions. This action was considered by democratic and liberal Russians as well as by the Bolsheviks and the American government as an act hostile not only to the Bolsheviks, but to Russia as well.

Because of discussions on "vague lines," this larger aspect of the fact has not been generally taken into account. There has always been a strong feeling in Washington that Poland is none too ready to accept the Curzon-Polk line as the permanent boundary; that, in fact, the ambition of that government stretches much beyond that line, and it is therefore concluded that the warning of the American government was addressed in measure to this known ambition which some believe to amount to a definite policy on the part of Warsaw.

Possible Cloak for Aggression
The apprehension is that military requirements may be the cloak for aggression which might prove a violation of the policy toward Russia enunciated by President Wilson and which was calculated to reassure the Russian masses that their territory was safe pending the time of social and political regeneration of the former Slav empire. Officials here, it is known, feel that a refusal by Poland to accept the policy laid down would lessen the influence of the United States not only in western and middle Europe, but in Siberia and the Far East, where the United States is in-

sisting that Japan observe the same attitude toward Russian territory that Poland has been admonished to take.

In the circumstances it is probable that further representations to Warsaw will be made. The United States Government is not disposed to ask that Poland endanger its military position with reference to the Soviets. While manifestly this country could not definitely tell Poland to limit its commitments if such limitations involved dangers, it is believed that this government will stand by its position that Poland undertakes to observe the State Department's formulae regarding Russian integrity; but present military considerations may lead the United States to shift its ground for the moment. Such a shifting, it is believed, could be accomplished without a sacrifice of general policy, as this country could demand that Poland make a definite declaration renouncing territorial ambitions in Russia proper and at the same time give guarantees to withdraw her armies as soon as the alleged military danger is circumvented.

GERMAN DELIVERY OF COAL TO FRANCE

More Than Tonnage Required by Agreement Received, Though Possibility of Later Deliveries Being Smaller Is Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Belgian Premier, Leon Delacroix, has arrived at Paris, where he will hold conversations with Alexander Millerand, the Premier, respecting the policy to be pursued by the two governments in common. There are still minor points to clear up before the Franco-Belgian military accord becomes operative, but Mr. Delacroix's visit has reference to other matters, and may be regarded as an attempt of the two statesmen to come to an agreement before Mr. Millerand's meeting with John Giolitti, the Italian Premier, at Aix-les-Bains next week.

There is some effort being made to bring England into a military pact, but there is considerable opposition to be overcome. According to present belief in Paris, Mr. Lloyd George will not be present at Aix-les-Bains.

Mr. Taft Speaks

In the course of an after-dinner address last evening Mr. Taft dealt at length with the adoption of British law by the Cabinet meeting this morning, where it was stated that Germany has kept her promise to deliver the amount of coal stipulated at Spa. From August 1 to August 25, there was delivered 1,537,000 tons from the Ruh. If there is added the deliveries of the three last days of the month, the total certainly is more than 1,600,000 tons, whereas the amount attributed to France at Spa was 1,550,000.

It is understood, however, that Germany is about to inform France that the incidents of Upper Silesia have created difficulties, and that it may not be possible to continue deliveries on the same scale. Should Germany not carry out the promise, there seems no doubt that the Ruh will be occupied by the French troops. In spite of the good beginning, the occupation is a distinct possibility of the near future.

Public opinion is placated by the German decision to make excuses and fulfill the reparation demands in respect of the Breslau affair. There is nevertheless much curiosity concerning the comments of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a Parliamentary commission, about which secrecy is preserved.

Another diplomatic visitor to Paris is Ladislas Grabski, the Finance Minister of Poland, who desires to establish closer economic relations with France. The arrangements which are being made are intended to complete the political and military relations which already exist between Poland and the entente. Special importance is attached to the exports from Poland of sugar and oil.

There is being woven at Paris a complicated and many-stranded scheme of arrangements and relationships.

GREEK TROOPS REPORT ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Greek legation informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the following official communiqué, issued on September 1 by the General Headquarters of the Greek army, has been received:

"On August 30 an enemy force, comprising about 2000 men, with two pieces of mountain artillery and two pieces of heavy artillery, opened fire from heights to the north of Damaskos, 30 kilometers to the east of Brusa, discharging 200 shells on our vanguard. Our losses amount to four privates wounded.

"Our troops, after having occupied Ushak, have continued their advance towards Tzantis and have occupied Yenikeli and Khan, meeting with feeble resistance from the enemy's rearguard. One more piece of artillery has fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners taken during the operations at Ushak amounts to 400."

POLES CONTINUE ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—French diplomatic circles learn that the Poles have advanced 12 miles beyond Suwalki. Now that the military situation is extremely good for the Poles, and the Bolsheviks have agreed to transport the peace negotiations to Riga, it is believed that a genuine attempt will be made to arrive at an understanding with Russia.

LAWYERS SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Judge Wadham of New York Tells the Canadian Bar Association That "the United States Will Be in the League"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The three days' deliberations of the Canadian Bar Association, which closed last evening, have been characterized by the interchange of expressions of good will between the Anglo-Saxon representatives from Canada, the United States and Great Britain. They have been highly significant in the way of cementing friendship between the English-speaking peoples.

On Thursday evening, Judge Wadham of New York delivered an address on the League of Nations. "The United States," he declared, "will be in the league, and that readily. We are glad that you are in the league, for you know the ways of peace; you have lived them with us, across the border that marked our several responsibilities, but was no barrier to our mutual friendship. By 1000 miles of water without a battleship, by 2000 miles of forest, hill, and plain without a fort, by 100 years of peace, we have shown the way, the way the League has agreed upon, the way of the limitation of rival armament, by mutual consent, and the pooling of the forces of all to guarantee of the law of peace."

"I believe in the League of Nations," declared H. B. F. Macfarland of Washington, who for 15 years was president of the British Columbia mission, yesterday afternoon. "But I do not see any reason for becoming excited about it. The fact is that we are of the same human nature in the United States as in Canada and Great Britain. "Among men of good-will there can be no difference about this or any other subject. We are equally high-minded, equally altruistic, equally conscious of our duty toward mankind. We are of a like mind with you, we are of the same stock. We are the same people exactly, let that be an answer to every demagogue who would find differences between us."

Mr. Taft Speaks

In the course of an after-dinner address last evening Mr. Taft dealt at length with the adoption of British law by the Cabinet meeting this morning, where it was stated that Germany has kept her promise to deliver the amount of coal stipulated at Spa. From August 1 to August 25, there was delivered 1,537,000 tons from the Ruh. If there is added the deliveries of the three last days of the month, the total certainly is more than 1,600,000 tons, whereas the amount attributed to France at Spa was 1,550,000.

It is understood, however, that Germany is about to inform France that the incidents of Upper Silesia have created difficulties, and that it may not be possible to continue deliveries on the same scale. Should Germany not carry out the promise, there seems no doubt that the Ruh will be occupied by the French troops. In spite of the good beginning, the occupation is a distinct possibility of the near future.

Speech by Sir R. Borden

"Whatever opposition one may have to the manner in which a great idea was carried out in Paris during the days following the armistice," declared Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, "nobody can withhold support of it, having regard to the purpose embodied in the pact. And I venture to think that, in that society of nations known as the British Empire, may be found an example which may assist in guiding the methods by which a worldwide society may be carried out and based for the future." Sir Robert regretted that too little time was spent by the statesmen and journalists of Great Britain in considering the problems of the Empire, as compared with the time spent in consideration of such problems as the government of the Balkans, for instance. Imperial relations were to be discussed at an imperial conference next summer.

"I am perfectly willing here and now," he declared, "to express the conviction that no sufficient preparation has been made, or can in that time be made, for an adequate consideration of such a subject involving, as it does, the destiny of all the nations of the Empire. I hope the problem will not be undertaken without the gravest consideration, and without analyzing the elements of public opinion on which those relations only can be securely based."

"Mr. Taft can best serve us," declared the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Prime Minister, "if, when he returns to the United States, he will tell his people that, while we are determinedly and unchangedly Canadian and British, we are also determinedly and sincerely friendly to the United States."

"Our troops, after having occupied Ushak, have continued their advance towards Tzantis and have occupied Yenikeli and Khan, meeting with feeble resistance from the enemy's rearguard. One more piece of artillery has fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners taken during the operations at Ushak amounts to 400."

FARMERS CONDEMN INCREASE IN RATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GAINESVILLE, Florida—That the recent award granted to the railroad employees of the United States is on a par with the acts of the "whiskered Reds of Russia," and that the increase in freight rates caused by that award is an imposition on the public and on

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BIJOU THEATRE, 46th St., W. of B'way

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A NEW COMEDY

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ROBERT COURTEHOUSE, Presents

The Latest London Comedy Hit!

"PADDY the Next Best Thing"

With a Notable New York Cast

the fruit and vegetable growers especially, is the substance of a public letter issued by a special committee of the Gainesville Farmers Union, No. 118, of this city. Congress is called upon to repay the farmers for all losses occasioned by railroad strikes previous to the granting of the award and to punish the strikers, who "should be serving jail sentences in place of being granted an increase in salary."

DANZIG SUSPECTS GERMAN MILITARISTS

London Times News Service

DANZIG (September 2)—A strong feeling is growing among the independent and majority Socialists and also the Polish members of the Danzig constituent assembly against the interchange of expressions of good will between the Anglo-Saxon representatives from Canada, the United States and Great Britain. They have been highly significant in the way of cementing friendship between the English-speaking peoples.

On Thursday evening, Judge Wadham of New York delivered an address on the League of Nations. "The United States," he declared, "will be in the league, and that readily. We are glad that you are in the league, for you know the ways of peace; you have lived them with us, across the border that marked our several responsibilities, but was no barrier to our mutual friendship. By 1000 miles of water without a battleship, by 2000 miles of forest, hill, and plain without a fort, by 100 years of peace, we have shown the way, the way the League has agreed upon, the way of the limitation of rival armament, by mutual consent, and the pooling of the forces of all to guarantee of the law of peace."

An independent member, Mr. Reube, declared that Major Wagner and Major Jahn, leaders of the Sicherheitswehr, were Prussian militarists who agitated for open war with Poland last year. Guns, minethrowers, flamethrowers were not necessary for the Sicherheitswehr and were only making the Danzigers workers suspicious.

Another independent member, Mr.



"I will say a few words of random, And do you listen at random?"

A Confession

The polite reader has without much doubt often noted and admired the easy precision of these random notes, their firm yet pliant style, the deep reading that enriches them and the deeper learning that informs them. He has observed as well (while I am about it, I might as well "go the whole hog") the wide spirit of tolerance that pervades them and the patience, kindness and charity that breathes in their every word. All this may be, and it is so for the purposes of this paper, all this and more, and yet you can have no idea whatever of the tremendous labor involved in their construction. Dickens' journalist who went to the *Encyclopaedia* and read the article on "China" and that on "Metaphysics" and then combined them in an article of his own, was the veriest novice and an illiterate bungler. What would you think, reader, of your Random Writer reading the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the *Oxford Dictionary* and *Huskisson's Speeches* through every week merely to keep his hand in for your delectation and improvement? You would think that it was a fearful waste of time, if it ever happened, and apart from that a most improbable story. Well, reader, I think so too, but as a matter of fact, there's a lot of reading boiled down to make a paragraph or two for your delectation—I hope that you are delighted, you know, and if you are not, you ought to be. Now, then, this leads us gracefully to the confession, which I shall proceed to make below.

You must know, then, that without an exception the gentlemen that write for the newspapers are the most industrious as well as the most virtuous set of men in the world. I say nothing of the ladies of the same profession because we have suffrage now and the ladies can break their long silence and speak for themselves, but that they possess these qualities goes without saying. The writer for the newspapers likes nothing so much as working very hard, the pay being a matter of indifference, and he is exquisitely virtuous in the matter of colons and the aortic subjunctive.

You know the editor, the man with the mauve tie and the yellow boots that my friend, the Rambler, writes about? Well, he is the grandson of Dickens' hero of the article on Chinese Metaphysics and very proud he is of the fact. He works very hard, is very nice about his facts, has read all about protection and the Armenian question and takes great pains to give his readers the benefit of all these riches. And he has trained his staff to do the same and generally they do it most gladly. He would rather have me say "joyously" but I leave the word to pens more facile and less conservative than mine. Nevertheless, when a newspaper writer is making a statement he must be as careful as a scrivener who is drawing a settlement with remainders over in many ingenious and pleasant ways, and this being so I must tell you that there are moments when our industry abates something and our goose quills droop, not because we love you less, but because we are just bored with covering white paper with black ink. This is in a measure a figure, for there are many well meaning writers who use a typewriter and typewriter's ink is scarcely ever black.

It is thus: the weather is beautiful, the sun resplends in the sky, the little birds are singing excellently, you have had a good breakfast and you have to do your column. "Well," says the youthful and inexperienced reader, "where does the difficulty find itself? This is simple enough; just sit down and do your column." Exactly, just sit down and do your column, add but another pillar to the temple of literature, write beautifully, amusingly and much, and all will be well.

Tickleplate, you talk easily, but I would like to get you the same task under the above-mentioned conditions, though I would not under any circumstances read what you wrote. Ah, no! For have you not, young sir, friends of your youth with whom you would like to play a round of the royal and ancient game? I know you have. Would you not admire to put on your breeches and your stout boots and take a good ten-mile walk? I hope you would, though you probably prefer to waste the time in an automobile. Would you not like to jump into your faithful and battered dory and with the wind whipping your face and occasional spray slapping the thwarts, go sailing in old clothes? The generous blush of admission already mangles your cheeks. You know you would like it and small blame to you. If you like books, would you not like to sprawl in a hammock and read *Antonio France* or *Daniel Webster's state papers* or one of Mr. Kipling's books or Mr. William Paton Ker's inaugural lecture in "The Art of Poetry"? I hope so, and touching this last, he quotes a very good saying from the letters of Drummond of Haworth, because it has to do with the great matter of clearness, which is beautiful, even in a poet.

"Neither do I think that a good piece of Poets which Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Petrarch, Bartas, Rousaud, Boscan, Garcilaso (if they were alive and had that language) could but understand and reach the sense of the writer."

If you have the somewhat prevalent

idea that what is cloudy and odd has a peculiar and subtle value and that if it is unintelligible it is more subtly and peculiarly valuable still, you might copy what Drummond says and when searching for the precious and obscure comes upon you, you might read it carefully and in an humble spirit.

Now then, if you have any imagination, you have taken some faint hint of the terrific temptation to which are subjected the brothers of the goose-quill. And having once taken this to heart, can you enough respect and praise them, that is, those who have some small reverence for the art of English prose writing? Of course you cannot and the fact does you every credit—though sometimes you are a little slow about showing it. The fact is that once in a while a man grows bored with his work, not with working, for that would mean that he had the sense to enjoy the savor of things. But he feels once in a while that he had rather not do a particular stint of a particular kind and quantity on a particular day and would much prefer to kick up his heels, but this again is but an innocent figure. You must remember, too, that the writer grows bored with his readers, just as his readers grow bored with him; but these two things not over much, for they must in the spirit of fellowship suffer each other; if gladly it can be, so much the better. I shudder to think how often and how desperately I have wished to draw my pay and do no work for it, an amiable weakness, to be sure, and displayed by not a few, but inexpressibly mortifying to the sensitive nature of a writer for the newspapers; or it ought to be.

As I intimated above, the day may be fine, the clear water is lapping at the wharf, you can see some strange ruffian in a pair of fresh, white ducks preparing to go out and have a howling good time of it, and you waver. This is not a pun, it is purely unintentional, but you do waver. You do not wish to sit at your desk and write about the Battle of the Marne or folk lore, you do not wish to wade through endless articles on subjects that will keep till the cool weather, you do not wish to write at all, and with a faint, wan loathing you regard all editors, with or without mauve ties, and you have no use for readers. Who are they? Mere specks and dots, anonymous jellies that float into newspapers, mere ignoramuses or mere pedants, mere anything that fits your mood.

But this terrible state of mind does not last long, because you know that work is really the greatest pleasure, or one of the greatest, and its neglect exacts sharp retribution, and furthermore it is more inexorable than the fate in forcing you to make up for lost time. So really, the newspaper writer with 12 and 15 hours a day of happy toil, is the merriest guy in the world. Hark to the sweet antiphony of his happiness as he sits at his desk and the beauteous, wayward children of his genius display themselves upon the happy page. A column? Bless you, a baker's dozen if you like, and all one crackling sparkle of wisdom, learning, humor and adornment. The editor calls to the writer, the writer carols back, the reporters troll light-some catches and the compositors do sarabands and corantes, the while the Mergenthaler clinks with neat precision. All the same, I object to working when I do not wish to work.

J. H. S.

THE CLEANING

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a kitkat portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Mackenzie who went out to northwest Canada as a boy soon after Canada had been won for England on the Heights of Abraham and made his tremendous journeys from the Athabasca fur trading stations, first down his own Mackenzie River to the Arctic Sea and then over the unconquered Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast.

It did not look a very interesting portrait, nothing beyond the average at all. It was dingy to a degree, there were three holes through it, one in the head, and its whole appearance spoke of garrets and ill usage and hinted at tombs and bows and arrows. It was horribly dirty. I wet my handkerchief and rubbed at the cheek. The result fairly frightened me for a moment; so much came off that I thought I must be rubbing away the color and would arrive at the bare canvas, but nothing came away on the handkerchief but dirt, and the spot of clean paint shone like a pearl. It was obviously a job for the cleaner. There was old varnish to be removed, a new lining to the frail old canvas was imperative, the white neckcloth looked as if it had been plastered with orange shellac and the light in the eyes was quenched altogether.

So the portrait went away and I forgot all about it. Then one day it returned and the foreman brought it in for me to see. He was stirred to the depths for he was an artist in his way and a good job was his greatest joy in life. He began to speak about it before he was inside the door and long before he had told me what he carried in his hand.

"But my that cleaner is a good man; just look at this!" I looked and looked again. I could not stop looking. It must be the same portrait, although even that was doubtful. The dinginess had vanished and given place to a positively glittering brilliance. The high stock which looked as though orange shellac had been spilled on it was whiter than the paper I am writing on; the waistcoat had blossomed from snuffy brown into pale yellow and the tawny auburn hair like gold and framed a face which might have been painted yesterday so fresh was the bloom on it.

Surely the cleaner must have touched those high lights on the eyes and the edges of that stock. But the magnifying glass showed that the paint was 120 years old there like everywhere else; the picture was clean that was all, and Mackenzie had come back.

THE BROOM CORN "CANARIES"

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The broom corn "canaries" have commenced to sing in central Illinois. This queer nomadic tribe of men from the south which makes an annual pil-

ligrimage there comes a wave of daintiness; the dainty luncheon and its dainty eaters, the dainty napkins and the crumbs and grease they daintily removed, the dainty orchestra sighing dainty airs. Tis all a dream of daintiness; Puck, Ariel, Robin Goodfellow in aprons, and popping up, or floating down, the smiling, fairy supervisor, his dainty, elfin coat tails lazily extended in the rich air.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The broom corn "canaries" at work

WOLFEBORO

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

In the winter time it simply doesn't exist but the summer is a far different matter. In this respect, Wolfeboro is like a hundred New Hampshire towns that spend two-thirds of the year, preparing for the "season."

The broom corn is cut with huge knives and only experts can work rapidly. Three men cut together and make an average of two acres a day. Six inches of stem must be left to meet the requirements of the broom manufacturer. After cutting, the broom corn is dried in sheds for several weeks and then baled for shipping. Much of the brush is sold to brokers who store it until the market conditions are favorable.

America supplies the civilized world with brooms. In some out-of-the-way parts of Europe, women still cling to the ancient type made from twigs, but they are fast disappearing in spite of the post-war increase in the cost of the American broom. It used to cost 25 cents but is now \$1 at least. The increase has not been received by the manufacturers alone, for the farmer is getting four times the 1914 price for the brush.

But on the village street, there is no wild life beyond the weekly advent of a boy's summer camp in jerseys and running trunks, who consume long sodas in the rival drug stores, go over to the railroad station to observe the new summer visitors, or tenant the curbstone and guy the village policeman, who solemnly holds up traffic so that the railway train may rattle slowly across the street to the wharf. Technically the road ends at the Wolfeboro station, but in reality the train puffs solemnly to the wooden quay, where the engineer dives from his cowcatcher until the lake steamer, the "Mt. Washington," elegantly referred to as "The White Elephant," "Noah's Ark," "The Last Hope" and "The Abyssinian Navy" comes ramping in with a crowd of two-day excursionists, who, forthwith, pile on the train for Boston to the indignation of the engineer and the delight of the camp boys, who make facetious remarks about the attire and luggage of the "two-day trippers."

The camp boys and their remarks are always present, for Wolfeboro is a "six camp town," and while boys in khaki or running trunks are besieging one store, girls in middy blouses and bloomers are startling the natives in another. The boys referred to by the inhabitants as "them city fellers" are bronzed more deeply and more extensively than the villagers consider proper, and it occurs now and then that the red and white "W's" of Winnepesaukee and the blue and gray "W's" of Wyanoke will become embroiled in bitter argument and block the village street until the counselors arrive on the scene and there is general scuffling to cover. There is a certain variety about dwelling in Wolfeboro that lends enchantment to the scene, for anon, some enterprising band of youths will barricade the street with boxes and barrels, or for more originality, feed scrap iron to the village stone crusher.

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CLAIMS CONFLICT IN COAL STRIKE

Union Leaders Think It Will Be Broken in a Few Days, but Insurgents Insist on Demands—Some Men Return to Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILKESBARRE, Pennsylvania—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America believe the coal strike will be broken about the middle of next week. About 135 collieries and 130,000 men were idle yesterday and coal operators and union officials think this is the highest point that will be reached.

On the other hand, the insurgents are confident, and assert that all mines will be idle and all men out of work until the companies grant their demands.

The first move of the miners to get back into working harness was taken yesterday when local unions in Plymouth, Luzerne and Nanticoke decided to return to the mines and await the results of the scale committee's endeavor to obtain a reopening of wage negotiations. It is forecast that after the week-end and Labor Day, if President Wilson answers favorably the request of the miners' scale committee for a reopening, the miners will feel that their strike has served its purpose and will return to work.

At the Buttonwood, Avondale and Lane No. 11 collieries, the employees, about 3000 men, have voted to return to work. The collieries have been idle since September 1. Two local unions in Luzerne voted to follow the same course. In none of these cases was there a rush to the mines, and there is not likely to be until after the holiday.

The "vacationists" are orderly. There have been no disturbances of any character. Picketing has not been resorted to, nor is it likely to be attempted.

An exodus of mine workers has set in. A large number of skilled workmen have started for the soft fields and the industrial centers of the middle west.

The back pay from April will be paid the miners in a lump sum. Operators have agreed to this and will carry out their pledge unless the government interferes to prevent payment to men who are not at work.

President Wilson is the hope of the union forces and the public. If he heeds the appeal of the union leaders and reopens the wage case there will be a quick return to work. If he fails to do so there is nothing left for the union adherents to do but stand by their pledge to accept the majority award as binding.

Break in Price Forecast

Increase in Output and Improved Rail Traffic Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, believes that a break in the price of coal is in sight.

"Coal gouging may soon be a matter of the past," he says. "A definite break in prices has just been reported from the Connellsburg district, prices falling as low as \$6 a ton. Recently yearly contracts for export coal have been made at \$5 a ton."

Encouraging reports are being received daily as to delivery to the northwest. Some estimate that during this week the average will be over 4000 cars a day, and some believe that the week will show a national production of 12,000,000 tons, which would make this the banner week of the year.

Car Shortage

The car shortage, which has been used by unscrupulous coal operators as a means of extortion, is, I hope, no longer a menace. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads have the coal car situation so well in hand that some 85,000 cars have been released for construction purposes and general industry.

The public must bear in mind that while the railroad facilities are taxed, relief in the east is always available through the use of idle vessels under the Shipping Board, which have carrying capacity ample to meet any emergency in New England. It is represented to the board by the chairman of this commission and also by Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives, that ocean rates should be immediately reduced from \$2.75 per ton to \$1.50 from Hampton Roads to Boston, in order that traffic may be diverted to ocean routes and railroad facilities correspondingly relieved. The government is at liberty at any time to take this action.

Maximum Price

Testimony of various witnesses before the commission has fixed \$4 as a maximum price for bituminous coal at the mines; indeed, the commission is advised by one of the large coal operators who mined 1,500,000 tons of bituminous coal during the first seven months of this year, that the average price which is received for this coal during the seven months was \$3.20 and that the average price which he received during the month of July was \$3.81."

That coal prices must come down and that either the state or federal government must act in the matter promptly and with vigor is declared by John J. McArdle, vice-chairman of the Indiana Public Service Commission, in a statement issued through the emergency committee of the American Gas Association. He says coal operators in general are charg-

ing all the traffic will bear, and that unless such profiteering is stopped, gas and electric rates will have to be raised to cover the high price of fuel. The problem, he holds, must be corrected at its source, the price of coal.

Federal Mediators Ready
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who is in Pennsylvania, to be in close touch with the coal situation, has instructed Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation, to summon three commissioners of conciliation to Washington. Two of them have already arrived, James Purcell, formerly president of district number 2, United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, and William H. Rodgers, formerly president of the Iowa Miners Association. The third member, Hywel Davies, former president of the Kentucky Coal Operators Association, is expected to reach the city today. These men settled the bituminous strike in November. They will take up the matter as soon as the Secretary decides that the time is ripe.

It was said by Mr. Kerwin that, according to reliable information received by the Department of Labor, there were not more than 65,000 men out in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. In the largest district there were 39,000 and in the other districts comparatively few. There have been reports that the number of men "on vacation" amounted to 125,000.

It is said that the United Mine Workers are opposed to the strike and that pressure is being brought to bear upon the men out to induce them to return to work. The scale committee is expected to make its report to Secretary Wilson approving the award of the anthracite coal commission, but it is said that a statement will be drawn up and communicated to the Secretary telling why the award which they were pledged to accept was unsatisfactory.

Massachusetts Protests
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protest against suspension of the order giving New England priority on coal shipments by water has been made by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and representatives of leading commercial and industrial organizations, in messages to Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is demanded that the fuel requirements of the district be given consideration before those of other nations. It is charged that New England has been discriminated against in favor of the export trade, while facing a serious fuel shortage.

The contention of the commission that there is a congestion of coal at various ports is disputed.

Investigation Proposed
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of the coal situation by the federal grand jury has been recommended by the county grand jury, which has been conducting an investigation during the last month in an attempt to learn whether there has been conspiracy on the part of coal men to raise the market price of their commodity.

Judge Robert E. Crowe of the Circuit Court asked that the county jury conduct the investigation at the time of the strike of coal miners and the acute shortage of coal then created in Chicago. The grand jury has now reported to him that there is a much deeper system, savoring of conspiracy, involved in the coal situation than is possible for a county grand jury to investigate.

New York Coal Situation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Should the "vacation" of the 125,000 miners of the anthracite fields last no longer than three or four weeks, New York City's industries dependent upon supplies of anthracite coal will suffer no shutdowns or curtailment of production, according to an official of one of the largest coal distributing companies here. A month later the situation would be far more critical, he said.

New York coal dealers have not yet posted the September rate of increase in the price of anthracite coal. Of one thing they say they are certain, however—an increase of 85 cents a ton over last month's price, 75 cents due to increased freight rates and 10 cents to the increased wholesale price.

TAX INTEREST INCREASED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Nearly a million and a half dollars of unpaid taxes for 1919 are subject to an 8 per cent interest charge, instead of 6 per cent, as formerly, in this city, under a state law passed on May 14, which went into effect 90 days after its passage, on August 12. J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, has ruled that the new rate began on taxes overdue when the act became effective. Bills for less than \$200 are not subject to the additional 2 per cent tax.

W. D. HAYWOOD TO SPEAK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William D. Haywood, recently convicted of violation of the Espionage Act, will speak at four meetings here on Monday in behalf of his fellow members of the I. W. W. and other so-called political prisoners.

MAINE WOMAN FOR OFFICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine—Mrs. Margaret Dyer of Bar Harbor, Maine, claims to be the first woman candidate for a state or county office in the State of Maine. She has announced that she will conduct a sticker campaign for election as registrar of probate on the Democratic ticket.

MERCHANT MARINE ACT IS DISCUSSED

Pacific Coast Interests Urge Special Rates Be Not Restricted to American Ships—Senator Wesley L. Jones Defends Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A conference has been held in Tacoma, Washington, by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific coast shipping interests, and Senator Wesley L. Jones, on the international shipping situation.

According to Dwight K. Grady of the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who attended the conference, a resolution was adopted requesting the Shipping Board to recommend to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it grant continued suspension of Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act, until there is adequate American tonnage on the Pacific to take care of American trans-Pacific trade. When this condition is fulfilled the resolution requests that six months notice be given shippers before Section 28 is placed in operation.

It is said that the United Mine Workers are opposed to the strike and that pressure is being brought to bear upon the men out to induce them to return to work. The scale committee is expected to make its report to Secretary Wilson approving the award of the anthracite coal commission, but it is said that a statement will be drawn up and communicated to the Secretary telling why the award which they were pledged to accept was unsatisfactory.

Right Not to Work

Counsel for the railroad held that because it was an interurban road it was not subject to the provisions of the Transportation Act, but to build up the American Merchant Marine. He promised, however, that if the law proved ineffectual he would be the first to seek its repeal or amendment.

In his exposition of the Merchant Marine Act, Senator Jones said:

"In years past the American merchant has been the one to suffer when delays occurred in shipping. His cargo has been forced to lie in foreign ports awaiting the pleasure of the foreign ship operators. If there happened a fuel shortage the American shipper paid the price in delay. Discriminations of this sort exist all over the world and will continue to exist until we get facilities under our own control."

"We want a merchant marine, an American merchant marine which we can use for trade development in times of peace and for protection in times of war."

Section 28 is a great club in our hands. The section, assuming we have the ships, guarantees that they immediately get the cargo.

"They say that Section 28 will drive foreign ships away from the Pacific. I want to do it. But I don't want to unless we have the ships.

"The foreign ships assert they will leave the Pacific Coast. Have any of them left? Are they leaving? When?

The greatest recommendation the law has lies in the fears and consternation of the foreign ship operators on this coast.

"You have experts who attack the bill and Section 28. I have experts who agree with me that the law will do what we intend it to do to promote the American Merchant Marine."

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES ADOPT PLATFORM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a recent conference the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs adopted a declaration of campaign issues declaring itself "prepared to maintain the right of all bona fide citizens to freedom and equality before the law."

The platform adopted is similar in many respects to that approved by the Boston branch of the Ulster League of North America, except in the section dealing with the League of Nations.

The federation pledges itself to the reestablishment of a "genuinely representative government," endorses a national commission to deal with prices and regulation of the necessities of life, and urges government ownership of public utilities, railroads, stockyards, and other essential institutions.

Civil and religious liberty and prohibition of the use of public funds for sectarian purposes are demanded.

On the League of Nations issue the federation expresses satisfaction with the present membership, and declares that the League "is an institution which the United States ought to join." Belief that candidates for state and national offices should state their attitude with regard to the interference of the United States in the Irish question is stated in the declaration.

UNIFORM BLUE SKY LAW IS ADVOCATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The special Massachusetts commission appointed to investigate the sale of corporate securities and related matters at its opening session at the State House was urged to interest other states in securing a uniform "blue sky" law, which would promote legitimate dealing in securities and protect investors from improvident investment, by John J. Donahue, in-

surance commissioner of New Hampshire. The law of that State requires registration. A license, issued after investigation, may be renewed.

"We have investigated oil and mine propositions," said Mr. Donahue, "and we have found nothing except a hole in the ground or a spot fenced in. By refusing some and discouraging others we have saved a lot of people from investing in some sort of an enterprise from which they could not get money when they needed it."

UNION MEN MAY BE DISCHARGED

Power Rests in Hands of Employers, According to a Decision Handed Down in Supreme Court of District of Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Employers have the right to discharge employees who join unions or who continue membership therein in opposition to the wishes of the employers, according to a decision handed down in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Justice Frederick L. Sodden yesterday in denying an injunction to members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen against the Washington & Old Dominion Railway.

Trainmen employed by the railway, it was claimed, are required to sign a contract to forfeit \$50 to the general manager if they join a union. In spite of this, 52 of the 75 men employed recently formed a local lodge. Fifty-one of the men were dismissed before a temporary injunction could be obtained restraining the company from further action. By yesterday's action the court refused to make the injunction permanent.

Committees Tyrannical

Prisoners testified, according to the report, that the subcommittees became tyrannical and overbearing and that the punishments frequently consisted of beatings.

"The theory was not bad," said George Anday, a prisoner, in his testimony. "It would not work out, however, and now I see why. While there were several hundred men in the prison who desired to do what was right and had been sent there for trivial offenses, there were also several hundred hardened criminals who preferred prison life to the danger of the trenches, and sought to escape service by committing an offense that insured them a term long enough to pass the war period. They cared not at all for oaths or laws. The only rule they knew was force."

Testimony in the report indicated that the prison council system was discontinued in July, 1919, after it failed to restore satisfactory conditions to the prison. Colonel Rice was relieved as commandant shortly afterward.

Right of Employees to Organize

"It may be asked what becomes of the right of employees to organize," said Justice Sodden, "if as a consequence of doing so the employer may exercise his right as recognized by the United States Supreme Court. The answer may not be easy to formulate, but this court is not called upon to answer the question. Its duty is to give effect to the authoritative opinions and decisions of the supreme tribunal, which give the company the right to dismiss its employees if they join a labor union."

The words of Justice Sodden concerning the right of workingmen to organize and strike are almost identical with those of Samuel Gompers who has used on several occasions.

"It is the right of free men to dispose of themselves and of their labor as they will," he said, when he opposed the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill before the Senate committee.

"The American workman will not surrender the right to quit work when conditions are unbearable."

He made a great difference, however, between the attitude of employers and employees. "Employment, to the employer, has meant the purchase of something that would result in a profit," he asserted, "a means to an end. Employment, to workers, is a means of sustaining life."

The grievance that Mr. Gompers emphasized when he appeared before the committee investigating the steel strike was that Elbert H. Gary would not treat with employees as union men, and he insisted, not only on the right of the men to organize, but on the right to have that organization recognized by the employer.

BRITISH VETERANS PLAN ORGANIZATION

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Plans for perfection of a national organization were discussed yesterday by British and Canadian war veterans of America in convention here. According to delegates there are at least 100,000 men in the United States who served in the world war with the British and Canadian armies. Some are American citizens, some British subjects. One purpose of the organization will be to secure for the veterans the same bonus or pension rights that are accorded their fellows in the British Empire.

PRISONERS' COUNCIL RULED ARMY JAIL

Report of Special Agent Says Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth Was Run by Committees of the Inmates

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The United States Army Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, was ruled by a council of prisoners from January to July, 1919, on orders from the War Department, it was asserted in a report made yesterday by Oscar C. Schmitz, special agent for the Department of Justice.

The report was made public by the United States District Attorney's office in Kansas City, Kansas. Affairs at the prison were investigated by order of United States Judge John C. Pollock, after men from the barracks, on trial in his court, testified to the existence of a council of prisoners.

A statement from Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the barracks when the prison council was established, forms part of the report. Colonel Rice said he conferred with War Department officials in January, 1919, after one of a series of "strikes" among the prisoners.

Prisoners' Demands

"The demands of the prisoners, in writing, were delivered by me in person to Secretary Baker," Colonel Rice said. "His reply in writing was delivered by me to the prisoners. The establishment of the prisoners' committee followed, on orders of the Adjutant-General of the army." Many of the details of the management and administration of the prison were turned over to committees of prisoners, according to statements of prisoners and former prisoners contained in the report. A judicial committee was established and subcommittees for the kitchen, dining room, yard, and sleeping quarters. A constitution was drawn up for the government of the prison. The judicial committee was given the right to try offenders against "lesser laws" of the prison and inflict punishment.

Committees Tyrannical

Prisoners testified, according to the report, that the subcommittees became tyrannical and overbearing and that the punishments frequently consisted of beatings.

"The theory was not bad," said George Anday, a prisoner, in his testimony. "It would not work out, however, and now I see why. While there were several hundred men in the prison who desired to do what was right and had been sent there for trivial offenses, there were also several hundred hardened criminals who preferred prison life to the danger of the trenches, and sought to

CHANGE IN RENT LAW DEMANDED

Philadelphia Sheriff Says He Is Helpless Under Present Eviction Regulations, and Is Obliged to Oust Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With the prospect of having to evict so many families next month, Robert E. Lamberton, sheriff of Philadelphia County, and his solicitor, Claude E. Roth, who state that they are helpless under the present law, have demanded a special session of the Legislature to enact a measure that will abate the present situation.

Sheriff Lamberton, in the course of an interview on the housing problem in this city, and the "heartless demands of landlords," described present conditions as "horrible." As the matter stands now, when called upon to evict, providing the writ is properly drawn, he has no option but to proceed regardless of the equity or justice of the cases.

In some instances the demands of certain landlords have been so outrageous that the sheriff's office has undertaken to effect compromises. It has no authority to dictate, however, and if the landlord proves not amenable to reason the sheriff's only recourse is to evict. Cases now pending before the Supreme Court will not be heard in time to prevent much suffering, and the only protection for tenants, as the sheriff's office sees it, is a quick change in the existing law which will put a limit on increases. The sheriff said that in a number of instances where he had held up evictions of poor families by "heartless landlords" the owners had gone into court and forced him to take action.

"In many cases," said Mr. Roth, "we find the increased rent demanded is all out of proportion to what the tenant can afford to pay, and it is to prevent this condition or to empower the courts to pass on the equity and justice of such demands that we should have new laws governing the relationship between tenant and landlord."

Mr. Roth believes there will be no real objection to the Legislature meeting in special session to relieve the condition.

New York Housing Hearing

Amendment of Rent Laws Urged—Cost of New Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Repeal or amendment of the state rent laws was urged by A. C. MacNulty, counsel for the Real Estate Board of New York, at the hearing before the joint legislative housing committee in City Hall yesterday. He would make the laws inapplicable in certain cases, including the cases of buildings constructed or substantially reconstructed subsequent to a date to be fixed by the Legislature; a building required in good faith for immediate and substantial reconstruction or for dwelling purposes; a building constructed by or sold to a corporation formed under a cooperative ownership plan for immediate occupancy by its stockholders for dwelling purposes; a building under contract of sale or ground lease or subject to existing leases and tenancies upon the date when the act shall take effect; a building required for immediate bona fide occupancy by the landlord or his dependents, and where the landlord shall serve written notice at least four months prior to the termination of a lease for one year or more, stating that lease will not be renewed except at specific increased rent, and the tenant shall have failed to make written answer agreeing or declining to pay such increased rent within 30 days after service of such notice.

Banking Law Amendment

He also urged exemption of mortgage interest from the income tax; and amendment of the banking law to authorize the state comptroller to invest surplus revenues and other public funds in the securities of the bank. He urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission grant priority of service to shipments of building material and to coal billed to the manufacturers of such material.

The board opposed as uneconomic proposals that rents be fixed on the basis of net income, that building be restricted, that rent laws be more drastic and stays lengthened, that new dwelling houses be exempted from taxation, that the usury law or any measure increasing the legal rate of interest be repealed and that the state or a municipality be authorized to build and rent housing facilities.

Good Citizenship Promoted

Stewart Browne, president of the United Realty Owners Association, thought that anything the Legislature could do to enable the workers to own their own homes, made not only for good citizenship but also for good labor conditions, because it reduced strikes. He urged the construction of individual homes.

"I am opposed to municipal housing and operation of apartments, but I can see that you are up against a proposition that makes it necessary," he said. "No matter what you may do, you are not going to meet the shortage."

Mr. Browne urged that no city building enterprise be undertaken without an unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate as a protection to the taxpayers, and then only by competitive bidding. The question of rent laws and evictions did not concern real estate owners, he said, but was a question of the community at large.

"When the hearings took place on

the rent laws," he said, "I considered that 25 per cent rent increase annually a mistake. I do not think it fair that the court should have jurisdiction where the landlord is not getting 15 per cent of gross rentals.

Exorbitant Rents

"There are plenty today that are not getting 6 per cent, and there are landlords who are getting grossly exorbitant rents. They have increased rents 100 to 200 per cent and get away with it, simply because the tenants are in fear of what may happen to them if they do not agree to it, and do not want to go to court."

Mr. Browne said that there was no difficulty in getting capital or material for putting up a first-class apartment house, where the rents range from \$2000 to \$5000 a year, where landlords ask and get from \$1200 to \$2000 a year per room.

"You have no trouble in putting these up," he said, "but for the man earning \$2000 a year or under, you cannot put up housing at such a cost as he can afford to pay out of his earnings."

"If we can get money, we can build," said one builder, urging that state or municipal aid be invoked to turn mortgage money into the building field.

"We do not believe in municipal building, but we do feel that the city should furnish financial assistance to builders. We are at present building two-family houses. Before the war they sold at \$6200; now we must get \$11,000 for them. We are not building multi-family houses because of the increase in costs. There are no buyers for them at the price we are compelled to charge."

Cost of New Building

He thought it would require \$240,000.00 to provide up-to-date, new law, six-family buildings to house 100,000 people.

Representing the Merchants Rent Committee, which he said was composed of about 20,000 business men, chiefly in the garment industry, and employing 300,000 workers, L. E. Schleeter urged that business and housing construction be put into the same class, and that rent legislation should not be restricted to one class of landlords.

Mr. Schleeter declared that millions of dollars had been diverted to erection of business buildings in the last six months, and that the manufacturers found it cheaper to erect their own buildings in spite of high building costs, as they could thus secure necessary accommodation at about one-fourth the rent they would have to pay another.

"There are 500 lots vacant today left by manufacturers who have gone out of the city because they can't pay city rents," he said.

ENFORCEMENT URGED IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While the laws were remarkably well enforced during the first six months of constitutional prohibition in Massachusetts, so that intoxication decreased almost to the vanishing point, and some jails were closed, a change in the personnel of the local bureau of an important federal department has resulted in an increased laxity in enforcement in the last two months, according to Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. He stated this week that reports indicated that federal permits to purchase and use alcohol were being abused.

Journals which have stressed violations of the law, to the neglect of the beneficial results, at the same time professing to uphold "law and order," have, by their inconsistent attitude, missed an opportunity to support the Constitution, he said.

"In Massachusetts we have not revised our state laws to harmonize with the federal laws," Mr. Davis said. "Until that is done, state officials and local police officials will be unlikely to exert themselves to prevent the sale of intoxicants. Had the Legislature of 1920 enacted the enforcement code introduced by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League instead of wandering about in the 'beer fog' we would have a much more satisfactory condition today."

"It is doubtless true that until after election there will be a tendency toward lax enforcement. Partisan politics will complicate the situation. We must not forget, however, that great reforms are not accomplished in a single day. To rid a great nation of the drink curse is an heroic task. We must be patient and very vigilant."

New Jersey Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Now that the federal prohibition enforcement officials in this State have followed the example set by those in New York by shutting off wholesale liquor permits, dry leaders here express the opinion that the officials will be better able to stop the sale of liquor. There are 886 saloons in this city alone and not until the recent order abolishing wholesale permits did they experience difficulty, apparently, in obtaining liquor.

Samuel Wilson of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, said that there was no indication that raids such as those now in progress in New York City were contemplated in New Jersey. A few weeks ago there had been a raid, but he considered that the first effective attempt to enforce the law was the order cutting off wholesale permits.

BRAZILIAN MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mrs. Cecil Clark Davis, artist, of Chicago, has been awarded the gold medal of the Brazilian Exposition of Fine Arts in recognition of the merit of a group of portraits which she exhibited at the United States Embassy in Rio de Janeiro last July.

EXTREME POLITICS UNLIKELY IN CANADA

Both Conservative and Liberal Leaders Are Strong Constitutionalists While the Farmers Are Also to Be Relied Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian politics are gradually but surely reverting back to pre-war conditions of partyism, a partyism, however, which has become broadened by the lessons of the war, and which has abandoned many old and timeworn shibboleths. New political groups, it is true, have sprung up, but generally speaking the fight today, which will ultimately culminate in a general election, for which all parties and groups are even now preparing, will be one between Conservatism and Liberalism.

The crisis of 1917 which resulted in a fusion of elements of the two existing parties into a Union government, had the effect for a time of shattering party alignments. Sir Robert Borden was returned to power with a following composed of a heavy sprinkling of Liberals, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought to Parliament a group of 81, the majority of whom represented constituencies lying to the east of the Ottawa River. A national convention of Liberals was called in August of last year, and at that convention the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was appointed leader.

Mr. Meighen Chosen

Still, while Sir Robert Borden remained as Premier and head of the Union Government, and while the Hon. N. W. Rowell and other Liberal-Unionists remained in the government, Liberals who in 1917 voted for Union Government were slow to come back to their old allegiance. There were several defections in the House from the government party on tariff issues, but instead of throwing in their lot with Mr. King, these men formed a group of their own under the Hon. T. A. Crerar. In fact, but two men, the Hon. W. S. Fielding and F. F. Pardee, crossed the floor to the Liberal opposition.

Upon the retirement of Sir Robert Borden there was a change in affairs. By that time a number of the most prominent of the Liberal-Unionists had retired from the Cabinet. Among these were F. B. Carvel, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, the Hon. H. W. Rowell and H. H. MacLean. The national convention method of appointing a successor to Sir Robert was not chosen. Instead, the Premier requested the members and senators to write him as to their choice. They did so, and it is stated that the majority of the rank and file favored the Hon. Arthur Meighen. This was natural, inasmuch as the majority of the rank and file were Conservative, and believed that the fate of the government depended upon getting back to old party lines. In the Cabinet, however, there was not unanimity, and an eleventh-hour effort was made to secure the acceptance of Sir Thomas White, who, it was thought, could better succeed in healing the present breach between Quebec and the other provinces. Sir Thomas refused the position, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen became leader.

Old Parties Reforming

Such being the leadership of the two old parties of Canada, rapidly reverting to former alignments, little anxiety need be entertained of the spread of Bolshevism in the Dominion. If there are imputations of Bolshevik tendencies they are made for political purposes, and with full knowledge on the part of those who make them of the general unpopularity of Bolshevik tendencies throughout the Dominion.

Progress in Canada in the past has been along constitutional lines. There was, it is true, a flare of rebellion in 1837-38, but after that the battle for self-government was won by such champions of constitutionalism as Baldwin and Lafontaine. The vastly important steps of confederation were taken in the same way, and the same is true of provincial self-government.

Should the farmers' movement gain the ascendancy at the next election the Constitution, on the other hand, will be as safe in their keeping as it would be in that of Mr. Meighen or Mr. King. So far, therefore, as her political leaders are concerned Canada has nothing to fear from Bolshevism.

There has been an inclination on the part of government speakers to designate as "Bolshevist" movements opposed to them. But the somewhat striking feature of the campaign between the Premier, Mr. Meighen, and Opposition leader, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, so far is the fact that it is a contest between two ardent champions of the Constitution. Both

men might be described as disciples of Edmund Burke in his younger days. Mr. Meighen is a lawyer, and an excellent one; in fact he might be described as too good a lawyer for a man who has to go outside the four corners of his brief, and keep in touch with human affairs. Sir John Thompson was once designated by a famous Toronto lawyer as a "legal monk"—a man of cloistered and secluded legal mind. The description might be applied to the new Premier. In the course of his Stirling speech he talked much of law and order, and the necessity of protecting the Constitution against dangerous and rash innovations.

A Champion of the Constitution

Mr. King is not a lawyer; but he is an almost passionate champion of the Constitution. In his speeches the dominant note has been the Constitution, and the need for getting back to representative and responsible government, and for abandoning the short cuts and autocratic methods used because of the imperious demands of war time. He has been adversely criticized for laboring the theme too much. One critic has stated that the Liberals have nothing to offer but "weak constitutionalism" which may captivate the mind of a doctrinaire, but is not nourishing food for a new and hustling nation.

In fact, the great majority of Mr. King's present following are ardent constitutionalists. There is no subject which they love better to discuss, and upon which they are better versed than that of the Constitution. Bolshevism can never set foot in Quebec. The National Roman Catholic labor organizations are strongly anti-Socialist.

While, however, the present contest is one between rival champions of the Constitution there is a marked difference between the personality and experience of Mr. King and those of Mr. Meighen. Mr. King is not a lawyer. Before entering politics he was a student of labor questions. He first became Deputy, and then Minister of Labor in the Laurier government. He entered Parliament as a sort of industrial expert. In 1911, when his leader's government was defeated, he failed to carry his seat, and he turned again to his occupation as expert on industrial questions, and as mediator between employer and employee in the United States. In this capacity he was engaged during the war, and has been given credit

for the establishment of peaceful relations between employer and employee in the matter of the production of war supplies.

In discussing labor questions, however, he always has the Constitution in mind. "In working toward a wise evolution of government in industry," he says in his book on "Industry and Humanity," "the evolution of government in the state cannot be studied with too much care." So he takes his readers back to the origin of the British Parliament, showing how it has widened from absolutism to executive authority broad-based upon the people's will.

Old Parties Reforming

Such being the leadership of the two old parties of Canada, rapidly reverting to former alignments, little anxiety need be entertained of the spread of Bolshevism in the Dominion. If there are imputations of Bolshevik tendencies they are made for political purposes, and with full knowledge on the part of those who make them of the general unpopularity of Bolshevik tendencies throughout the Dominion.

Progress in Canada in the past has been along constitutional lines. There was, it is true, a flare of rebellion in 1837-38, but after that the battle for self-government was won by such champions of constitutionalism as Baldwin and Lafontaine. The vastly important steps of confederation were taken in the same way, and the same is true of provincial self-government.

Should the farmers' movement gain the ascendancy at the next election the Constitution, on the other hand, will be as safe in their keeping as it would be in that of Mr. Meighen or Mr. King. So far, therefore, as her political leaders are concerned Canada has nothing to fear from Bolshevism.

MACSWENY PROTEST SENT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CHICAGO, Illinois—A protest against permitting Terence MacSweny to continue his "hunger strike" was dispatched to Premier Lloyd George yesterday by P. P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate for the presidency.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SOUGHT

Georgia's Pressing Need Is Institution for the Building Up of Its Farms, Says Chairman of Soil Improvement Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The building of a really great agricultural college in this State is the most pressing and urgent need of Georgia and is the only force that can surely guarantee to this State fruition of its highest purpose as exemplified by its greatest growth, prosperity and happiness, according to Derry B. Osborne, chairman of the Soil Improvement Committee.

Georgia, he says, has always been

an agricultural State. The biggest thing in the State is agriculture, there being three times as much money invested in agriculture and 12 times as many people engaged in its pursuit as in all the industries in the State put together; while every man, woman and child in the State depends upon it for the very necessities of life. A close analysis of the materials fabricated by the industries of the State, Mr. Osborne points out, discloses the fact that 85 per cent of them originate on the farm. Agriculture, he says, therefore, must be considered as both primary and fundamental.

Industry Absorbs Supply

Referring to the high cost of living and the present labor shortage, Mr. Osborne says: "Industry by the payment of high wages in shorter hours of work has absorbed all the available supply of labor. Labor, for some reason best known to itself, has seen fit to slacken its efforts at production as to cause a quadrupling of the normal labor cost on all articles produced.

On the other hand, agriculture

has lost from 30 to 40 per cent of its labor to industry and the remaining 70 per cent on our farms is giving from 12 to 15 hours' work per day, and in spite of this arduous toil, the supply of all farm products is short and barely able to supply the country with the necessities of life."

The remedy in this labor shortage on the farm, Mr. Osborne says, lies in the proper diversification of crops, the expert use of improved farm

SOVIET RUSSIA AS SEEN AT FIRST HAND

Recent Political Situation Is Complex but Increased Support Has Been Given Government Owing to Various Causes

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 3.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Investigation in Russia, and particularly inquiries among opponents of the Bolsheviks, leave no room for doubt that the position of the Soviet Government has been greatly strengthened during the past year. The explanation of this is many-sided, and some of the causes exhibit those remarkable and almost inexplicable contrasts which the observer visiting to Russia cannot fail to notice. The increased support given to the government is partly due to its ruthless and violent action, partly to the idealistic side of its work, and partly to national feeling aroused by the allied intervention in the civil war, and the onset of the Poles a few months ago.

No aspect of the present political situation is capable of simple analysis, and the operation of the causes mentioned is both varied and complex. For instance, violent repression of counter-revolutionaries has not only removed thousands of active enemies of the Bolsheviks, but it has led thousands of passive opponents to abandon the belief that the government would collapse. This process was helped by the defeat of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin—hence the acceptance of various forms of service, administrative, industrial, or educational, by members of the former well-to-do and privileged classes, in order to save themselves from the worst privations.

Extension of Education

On the other hand the impressive schemes for the extension of education and for industrial reconstruction have made a wide appeal to the Russian temperament, so that many people who greatly dislike the methods by which the Bolsheviks gained and maintain their power are nevertheless prepared to help in the practical work. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor met many of these and found among them a deeply rooted conviction that only by working sympathetically with the Soviet Government could Russia be saved from a worse fate than that which has already befallen her. Add to all this the fact that the Bolsheviks won a large measure of support among the workmen and the peasants by the assumption of state control of industry and redistribution of the land which specially benefited the landless and the poorer peasants, and it will be understood why the Soviet Government, despite its repressive measures, has succeeded in strengthening its position.

Moreover, the appeal to Russian patriotism, and constant insistence that the necessities of war and the effect of the blockade are the dominating causes of the food shortage in the towns, and the lack of commodities of all kinds, both in town and village, have induced many Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to restrain their criticism of the government while Russia is attacked from outside. Members of both these opposing parties, when closely questioned on the subject, admit freely their inability to offer an alternative policy or to form an alternative government under the existing circumstances. What they look forward to is the establishment of conditions under which the Bolshevik leaders would have to justify their administration without reference to theente policy or a blockade, and solely by its effect on the Russian people and Russian industry.

Policy Definite

There seems to be no room for doubt that under these conditions, with the army transformed to a national militia and the majority of the soldiers back at work in the villages, the government would find it difficult to exist if its policy did not gain the approval of the majority of both town workers and peasants.

Another reason why the Soviet Government has become stabilized and apparently secure is that, whether its policy be judged good or bad, it was a definite policy, and it has been pursued with energy and directness.

While on the one hand many of thousands of exiles who hurried back to Russia from America and elsewhere after the first revolution gave strength to the party which advocated methods of ruthlessness and terror, others provided the administrative ability, the practical energy, and the driving force in the effort to reestablish industry and transport.

Consequently the government machine is effectively organized for its avowed purpose, and some of the heads of the departments, like Mr. Tchitcherine at the Foreign Office, Mr. Sverdloff and Mr. Lomonosoff, in the Transport Department, Professor Milutin at the head of the Supreme Council of Public Economy, Dr. Semashko, the Commissioner for Health, Mr. Schmidt, the Commissioner for Labor, and Mr. Lunacharsky, the Minister of Education, are not only very able men but they work tremendously hard and expect no better conditions than the average Russian has to endure. These men belong to a quite different school from the extreme Communist propagandists like Mr. Zinoviev, Mr. Bucharin, and Mr. Radek.

National Feeling Revived

Their practical work, in saving the Russian people from actual starvation and absolute breakdown of in-

dustry and transport, is largely responsible for the improved position in which the Soviet Government finds itself. The military successes have of course played their part, but these would not have been possible but for the real, if limited, industrial recovery which has made it possible to clothe and equip armies.

The effect of all these various causes was suddenly reenforced when the Poles began their offensive, by a revival of the old national feeling, and this was not checked by a renewal of repression against those who were suspected of association with counter-revolutionary movements. Shortly after the beginning of the offensive, a serious explosion of munitions occurred in Moscow near the aerodrome. This was attributed to Polish agents, and within a few days about 500 people were arrested and imprisoned as a "preventive" measure.

Troops Loyal

At the same time the full powers of the extraordinary commission, including the imposition of the extreme penalty, were restored. This body was the chief instrument of the terror, and it officially admits the signing of nearly 9000 "death warrants" after formal trial. The moderate elements in the government were working for its abolition by stages, and before the Polish offensive its powers had been substantially curtailed. The restoration of its authority, however, did not check the growth of national sentiment and the rally to the government, and it was obvious to anyone who conversed with soldiers or watched the troops on their way to the front, that the army, greatly enlarged by the conscription of young peasants, was thoroughly loyal to the civil power.

It is impossible to say whether the Soviet Government will maintain its present strong hold when peace is fully restored. It is certain that unless the restrictions on the freedom of the press and on the rights of public meeting are removed or at any rate, very considerably modified, there will be constant political trouble.

Government leaders believe that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which have been created for them during the past two years, either by their own policy or by the pressure of war events, they will be able to turn the peasants' opposition into support when they can offer him material goods. They also believe that it will be possible, by cooperation with the newly organized trade unions, to work the nationalized industries successfully, and to combine workers' control of workshop conditions, wages, hours, and so on, with individual and even dictatorial control of the technical processes and general administration. This remains to be proved.

A FEDERAL SYSTEM FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is understood that events are rapidly moving in Ireland towards an offer by the British Government, if moderate minded men can be found to whom such an offer can be made, of the adoption of the federal system for the various parts of the British Isles. It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George has laid down as a condition of any negotiations that there must be no republic, and that there must be no coercion of Ulster.

Apart from this, the federal system, which would be largely based upon the recommendations of the Speakers Committee on Devolution, would substantially, it is hoped, meet even advanced Irish views. In that case the federal portions of the British Isles would be England, Scotland, Wales, Ulster and the rest of Ireland. The powers thus devolved on the proposed local legislatures would be as follows: Regulation of internal commercial undertakings, professions and societies; order and good government, ecclesiastical matters, agriculture and land, judiciary and minor legal matters, education, local government and municipal undertakings, and public health.

In order to meet the expenditure on the transferred services it would be agreed that for five years the following duties be handed over: Liquor, establishment and traders' licenses; entertainment, inhabited house, and land values duty. The only point not settled affects the character and composition of the local legislative bodies themselves. This, however, could be speedily adjusted were the general policy accepted.

AUSTRALIA BUILDING MERCHANT VESSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—By the end of 1920 Australia will probably have a fleet of 14 home-built merchant vessels, constructed by Australian labor and largely with Australian material, at a cost comparing favorably with ship construction in the United States.

Mr. Curchin, the director of shipbuilding, who is leaving Victoria, says that the foundation of a great industry has been securely laid. Since the Delingra was constructed in 1919, 60,000 tons of Australian-built shipping had been launched. The cost of the Emita, the last vessel to take the water, would be less than £27 per ton, and £6000 would have been taken off its construction cost if certain steel material had not had to be imported, and if certain industrial troubles had not occurred.

Mr. Poynton, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, announced that provision would be made for the rolling within the Commonwealth of all steel required for shipbuilding, thus obviating the necessity for importing.

POLAND AS A PIVOT OF FRANCE'S POLICY

Authority Says It Was a Matter of Policy to Make Her the Most Counterbalancing Weight on Germany in North and East

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France has been regarded with a considerable show of reason as being the leader of the European reaction and of striving rather for war than for peace. It is, therefore, desirable, if correct conclusions are to be come to about the role that France plays in the continental scheme, that the peculiar circumstances of France should be considered.

Thus in respect of Poland it is perfectly true that France through Mr. Millerand was much more eager to take drastic measures, even military measures, that would have produced incalculable consequences and perhaps completed the European chaos.

England has no difficulty in representing herself to be a pacific nation by comparison with France, who certainly seems to be more inclined to militarism.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed this question with an exceedingly competent authority. He told him of the impression that had been created abroad, at least in some quarters, and requested him to put forward the French case.

In return the authority deplored that there should be this misunderstanding concerning France, but agreed that it did really exist. He went on to defend the attitude taken by France on certain specific points.

Old Balance of Power

With regard to Poland, France has undoubtedly made Poland the pivot of her policy. It was early realized that with the total defection of Russia it would be necessary, assuming that the old balance of power were to exist in Europe—and unfortunately it will be some time before there is a real, effective, universal League of Nations—to cultivate a particular friendship with the Polish people and to drive a sort of diplomatic bargain with the Polish Government. Quite apart from genuine sentiment which actually did exist between the French and Polish peoples, it was a matter of policy to make of Poland the most powerful counterbalancing weight on Germany in the north and east.

There exists in France the belief that some day or other Germany will seek her revenge. It is thought that another war is inevitable unless Germany is held in check. The alliance with England, if it continues, should help to hold Germany back, but it cannot be disguised that there are grave doubts as to what may be the future inclination of England. In any event, admitting that England is always prepared to offer her aid, it is still necessary that Germany, if ever she became bellicose again, should be menaced by an attack from the other side.

Cold Reasoning

Such is the cold, diplomatic reasoning which made France prepared to do anything to save Poland when she was menaced by the Bolsheviks. It should always be remembered that France has suffered invasion not once only and that she naturally takes precautions against another possible invasion. Those countries—even England—which have not been trampled by the enemy can hardly be in a position to understand the intensity of this feeling.

Against Germany itself, France undoubtedly adopts a sterner attitude than does England. It is, perhaps, a pity that France cannot be induced to look forgivingly upon her neighbor, with whom she has, after all, to live side by side; but rightly or wrongly France is prepared even to sacrifice the entente with England than to give way to German demands. The disarmament of Germany is for her the first condition of safety. She is determined to supervise this disarmament in the most vigorous way and to bring Germany to book if she endeavors to evade her responsibility.

Misplaced Leniency

So with regard to reparations, there is a tendency at this moment to let Germany off. France will be no party to such misplaced leniency. That is the constant theme of such statesmen as Raymond Poincaré. It is not altogether that France wants the money—though of course she does; it is also the fear that Germany will get ahead of her in reconstruction, in commerce, and so in general strength, with the result that she will again be a serious menace. That consciousness of the menace of Germany is at the bottom of all French action and explains why France cannot take the detached and perhaps generous view which others take. France keeps up a big army because she does not think it safe to disarm. The accusation of militarism should be considered always in the light of France's geographical situation.

France certainly believes in using her military strength for the coercion of Germany. But she does not, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured, wish to proceed to the occupation of fresh tracts of German territory if it can be avoided. Occupation for occupation's sake is not what she is aiming at. Now it is a misunderstanding of this matter that has lent most color to the interpretation of French policy as a policy of militarism.

A Guarantee of Payment

It is a guarantee of payment, as a method of compulsion, that France looks upon an advance into the Ruhr

or elsewhere should it be necessary. France does think it will be necessary. She has no faith in a Germany freely carrying out her promises. She is intensely distrustful. She cannot accept, as it should be accepted, if it is to be really valuable, the conception of the League of Nations. In her relations with Germany she is only content with force.

She has for this reason sought allies. She wished to draw up a definite military pact with England. England was not too well disposed toward such a proposal. England prefers to be free and not in a cut-and-dried set of circumstances obliged to march whether at the moment she thinks it advisable or not. She only consented on condition that America would come in. A pact which would only be ratified finally if America agreed to it was drawn up. America did not ratify it and the whole thing fell to the ground. She besieged a long time, wishing to conclude a general arrangement with England, but when this seemed hopeless she turned to little Belgium, which stands in the way of the invader, and began to frame a pact with her.

Pact with Belgium

It must be confessed that this military pact as drawn up by the military advisers is something more than a defensive pact. It is turned to aggressive purposes. It is exceedingly comprehensive. It is entirely independent of British or American support. Belgium and France by it are irrevocably pledged to stand by each other in any eventuality.

All French policy in the new states that have sprung out of the Austrian Empire is to make of them buffer states. Now, in looking upon Germany as the hereditary enemy she realizes that Germany, too, will be obliged by the nature of things to seek allies. Who are those allies? Austria is unimportant. France supposed she had won Poland. The new states were also, she believed, in her political orbit. What remained? Obviously only Russia.

Here, then, is the political key to France's attitude toward Russia. Mr. Millerand is only carrying on the idea of his predecessor, who rendered peace with Russia impossible during his tenure of office in spite of many attempts of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson. Prinkip was not the only scheme for which the Bolsheviks gained and maintained their power are nevertheless prepared to help in the practical work. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor met many of these and found among them a deeply rooted conviction that only by working sympathetically with the Soviet Government could Russia be saved from a worse fate than that which has already befallen her. Add to all this the fact that the Bolsheviks won a large measure of support among the workmen and the peasants by the assumption of state control of industry and redistribution of the land which specially benefited the landless and the poorer peasants, and it will be understood why the Soviet Government, despite its repressive measures, has succeeded in strengthening its position.

Moreover, the appeal to Russian patriotism, and constant insistence that the necessities of war and the effect of the blockade are the dominating causes of the food shortage in the towns, and the lack of commodities of all kinds, both in town and village, have induced many Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to restrain their criticism of the government while Russia is attacked from outside. Members of both these opposing parties, when closely questioned on the subject, admit freely their inability to offer an alternative policy or to form an alternative government under the existing circumstances. What they look forward to is the establishment of conditions under which the Bolshevik leaders would have to justify their administration without reference to theente policy or a blockade, and solely by its effect on the Russian people and Russian industry.

It is thus that she is reproached for being a bellicose nation, by proxy. But she is not so at heart, she claims, and it is not to understand her peculiar difficulties and obsessions to imagine that France wants war. If she resisted a so-called peace, it was because rightly or wrongly she believed that such a peace meant war upon her. Already she foresees the union of Germany and Russia with something like dismay.

Such is the real explanation of French policy, and whatever may be thought of the reasoning it will be seen that it absolves France of the frequent charge of being militarist which is launched against her. She may be wrong—the writer looking at her gradual isolation in Europe, Italy gone, England going, France standing a solitary figure with America largely disinterested, thinks she is wrong—but at least she has a logical purpose and has thought out what she is doing.

SPANISH MINISTER EXAMINES MOROCCO

Viscount de Eza, War Minister, Begins Tour of Detailed Investigation in All Sections of the Spanish Moroccan Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—An amount of detailed attention that can only be described as peculiar has been given to the visit of the Minister of War, the Viscount de Eza, to the Spanish zone of Morocco very shortly and to pass through the country where the Spanish Army had fought so splendidly. There was a good deal of enthusiastic cheering for Spain and the King at this affair, and as soon as it was over, the Minister, accompanied by the High Commissioner, General Vallejo and others, left by special train for Tetuan. On the way there were demonstrations at D'Ar Riffen, Castillejos, Miramar, Negro, Malalain and Rincon del Medix, and a squadron of aeroplanes from Saia Ramel followed the train and made a variety of evolutions over it.

Visit to the Caliph

Despite all intention to make as little ceremony as possible, Tetuan devoted itself heartily to the task of giving a great reception to the Minister during the short period he was in the city before departing for Larache. The roofs and balconies of the houses were profusely decorated with flowers, the streets were crowded with people of every description, among whom Spanish, Moorish and Jewish women were conspicuous, and an arch of flowers was raised on which the words "Tetuan to the Viscount de Eza" were formed. The Minister duly went to pay his respects to the Caliph, and this was the occasion for some rather interesting proceedings. At the gates of the palace the Grand Vizier and Larache, and the Kaid Mexmar were awaiting him, and within there were two long lines of slaves and servants between which he passed on his way to the presence of the Caliph in the long grand hall. Here he took his seat on the right of the Moorish chieftain and the High Commissioner was on the other side. The Caliph making a short speech of welcome to the Minister, who he said, took so much interest in the progress established between Melilla and Alhucemas, and Sheshuan, away in the south, about to fall into the possession of Spain, that work enters upon a new and important phase.

However, it begins to seem that Morocco was in special view when this appointment was made. As Spain considers, there is really nothing to do in the way of army organization or improvement at the present time, and the Viscount de Eza at the beginning of his administration said he should attempt no reforms but only touch up existing systems here and there. On the other hand, the Morocco problem is becoming increasingly important to Spain in two or three different ways. It is not only that in the near future there may be difficult questions in France, and that incidentally a point may be made of the quality of the work that Spain has been doing in her zone, but that at the present time, with communication being established between Melilla and Alhucemas, and the Moroccan inhabitants extended to him every possible affection and respect. There was some Moorish ritual at the close of this meeting. The reception given by the Moorish chiefs was cordial enough in its way but it was somewhat stiff and highly formal as are all such meetings between the Moors and Europeans.

It is thus that she is reproached for being a bellicose nation, by proxy. But she is not so at heart, she claims, and it is not to understand her peculiar difficulties and obsessions to imagine that France wants war. If she resisted a so-called peace, it was because rightly or wrongly she believed that such a peace meant war upon her. Already she foresees the union of Germany and Russia with something like dismay.

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expressed the idea that it would be a good thing that in the future the Viscount de Eza would be able to understand and appreciate without the assistance of written information, the nature and value of the work that was being done by the Spanish Army in Africa. In his turn the Minister of War said that he brought with him for the army a salute from the King and the government. His expedition was one of study and inspection, and that it was only a matter of observing the necessities of the army and expressing them to the government for them to be at once satisfied as a civilian, he added, his responsibility in discharging a task of so much difficulty was all the greater.

He mentioned that the King had a fervent desire to visit Spanish Morocco very shortly and to pass through the country where the Spanish Army had fought so splendidly. There was a good deal of enthusiastic cheering for Spain and the King at this affair, and as soon as it was over, the Minister, accompanied by the High Commissioner, General Vallejo and others, left by special train for Tetuan. On the way there were demonstrations at D'Ar Riffen, Castillejos, Miramar, Negro, Malalain and Rincon del Medix, and a squadron of aeroplanes from Saia Ramel followed the train and made a variety of evolutions over it.

A Striking Contrast

Despite all intention to make as little ceremony as possible, Tetuan devoted itself heartily to the task of giving a great reception to the Minister during the short period he was in the city before departing for Larache. The roofs and balconies of the houses were profusely decorated with flowers, the streets were crowded with people of every description, among whom Spanish, Moorish and Jewish women

WINNING THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Seventeen million American women have been given their political freedom by half a hundred Tennessee men, men from the cotton plantations and the cotton mills. The federal woman suffrage amendment has been ratified and has been proclaimed law by the United States Secretary of State.

A reversal of the vote on the part of the Tennessee Legislature makes the legal tangle in which Tennessee's ratification is involved undoubtedly more complex, but unless the Governor of Tennessee rescinds his certification or the certificate is declared invalid by the courts, the proclamation will not be recalled and the law will stand.

"In the name of good government" has been the rallying cry of the suffragists for the 60 years that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been leading the fight for equal suffrage. But when the battle line was moved to Tennessee it became apparent to even the most casual on-looker that ratification meant more than votes for women. It meant a triumph for clean honest incorruptible legislation. It meant that the little group of men gathered here and there from among the people of Tennessee had the courage and integrity to stand by their pledges to the women in the face of the most tremendous pressure of the most active, the most urgent, the most tempting lobby that has ever undertaken to make any legislature carry out its will.

The Legislature of Tennessee came to Nashville on August 9 pledged to ratify the federal woman suffrage amendment, passed by Congress in June, 1919, and since then ratified by 35 states. It believed in the fundamentals of woman suffrage since in April, 1919, it gave presidential and municipal suffrage to the women of Tennessee. It approved of the way the women had used that suffrage for it paid frequent tribute to them as voters. It glorified in the opportunity to extend suffrage to the women of the nation and therefore three weeks before the session was called there were in the hands of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who was in Nashville directing the campaign, the pledges of a majority of both Senate and House to ratify the amendment. These pledges had in each instance been given to the neighbors of the legislators. For the national association had only two representatives in the State, Mrs. Catt and Miss Marjorie Shuler, director of field publicity for the national association, who had charge of the Tennessee publicity campaign. Their policy from the beginning was that no lobbying should be done save by the constituents of the legislators.

The Lobbyists Arrive

Then what happened? With victory seeming inevitable there appeared men from outside the State, men who went from Carter to Shelby and left behind them legislators who said they were not so sure they would be able to keep their pledges to vote for the amendment. There began to be curiosity regarding these persuasive gentlemen. They were asked who they represented and gave connections which were proved to be false. Mrs. Catt began to make statements concerning the "sinister influences" at work against ratification. Silently these men disappeared. Immediately the outlook improved. Pledged men declared they intended to stand by their pledges. Sixty-two men in the House and 22 in the Senate were ready to vote for ratification with only 50 in the House and 17 in the Senate required for a constitutional majority. Then there descended upon Nashville like a horde of locusts employees of a certain interest who took up the anti work.

So flagrant was the opposition lobby that the men of Tennessee, rising as for warfare, volunteered in the suffrage services and, recruited over night, began coming into Nashville with set faces. There day and night they reminded the legislators of the promises they had made back home and fought the tremendous forces at work against ratification.

It was due to this bodyguard that there was not the expected landslide to the anti when Speaker Walker, who had been a member of the ratification committee who had agreed to vote for the amendment, who had promised to introduce it and to lead the fight in the House for it, suddenly over night and with no warning became the anti floor leader.

With these conditions the Senate and House joint committees on constitutional amendments granted hearing on August 12, limiting the speakers to a discussion of the constitutional question involved. The suffrage speakers argued that the provision in the State Constitution providing for the election of a legislature between the submission and ratification of a federal amendment was in conflict with the federal Constitution and therefore was null and void. The opposition broke the rules of the debate to introduce charges against the suffragists of being "Bolshevik-minded" and of "having lost their grip on womanhood." But the chief argument of the

antis was a yea and nay letter from Senator Harding so equivocal as to leave the audience in considerable doubt as to the sincerity of his previous appeals to the legislators to ratify. This letter was later duplicated by a letter from Governor Cox saying that the provision in the Tennessee Constitution limiting ratification was wise and should be adopted by all the states. It was a strange coincidence that both of these letters were written on August 10, since which date there have appeared from political headquarters comments on the inconvenience of having so many new voters injected into the presidential campaign.

The Senate Debate

The Senate vote which came on August 13 was overwhelmingly in favor of the suffragists, 25 to 4. Those who spoke against mainly contented themselves with attacks on the suffragists. Senator Monroe furnished a bit of humor when he declared that he was changing to the suffrage side in spite of frantic appeals from Connecticut. "I have told Connecticut that I am going to vote for ratification and give back to her what she gave to Tennessee by ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments," he declared.

Lack of united floor leadership of the suffragists in the House, enabled the opposition to delay a vote on August 13, when at least 60 votes would have been given for ratification, and again the following Monday. But suffragists were able to organize and get the floor on Tuesday.

By then the capitol was jammed every session by the women wearing yellow flowers, waving yellow flags, cheering the suffrage leaders and pleading with the legislators. It had become evident that wobbly men were counted upon by both sides and that their final vote would determine the issue. No one knew what would happen.

The first speaker was T. K. Riddick of Memphis, philanthropist and constitutional lawyer, who had offered himself for election for the special session in order to lead the suffrage fight. "I have in my pocket the signed pledges of 62 members of this House which the people of Tennessee will have a chance to read. If those pledges are broken I shall go from this chamber ashamed of being a Democrat and a Tennessean," he declared.

The Anti Side

The first indication of the open slide to the anti of what had been a solid suffrage delegation from Davidson County, was made by Representative Percy Sharp of Nashville, who announced that he intended to break the

close with a ringing speech from Representative L. D. Miller, who said: "When the special interests made an attack on this Legislature in January, they had a gang of lobbyists to put over their infamous bills. I recognize in the lobbies these same special interest servers. You have an opportunity on this occasion to rid this State of an incubus that has had its claws

clenched on us." When the name of Banks Turner was called there was no reply. Again it was called and even a third time with no reply and it seemed as though the supplications of Speaker Walker were taking effect. But before the clerk could announce the tie, Representative Turner arose and said in a conversational tone, "I desire to be recorded

to business on the ratification under the rules of the federal constitution and with 50 votes for no one against them defeated reconsideration and ordered the suffrage resolution back to the friendly hands of the senate.

The state Attorney-General, Frank Thompson, had ruled that the ratification was completed on August 13 and that the house had no right to consider favorable action on a federal constitutional amendment. But the legal phases of the question have been taken into the courts by the securing of an injunction against Governor Roberts, Secretary of State I. B. Stevens and Speakers A. L. Todd and Seth Walker.

Other court proceedings are also taking place, a grand jury investigating the lobbying on the amendment proceeding under the order of Judge J. D. B. DeBow of Nashville, who said in his charge to the jury, "It has been and is being currently reported and is being claimed by some of the friends and advocates supporting ratification of the proposed federal amendment that forces of compulsion and representatives of special interests have come into this State from beyond our borders and that lobbyists or in any event individuals bearing the reputation of lobbyists have been and are at present in this city and county invading and infesting the rooms and hall of our State and capitol and the lobbies and public assembling places in hotels and other places in our county."

Eleven days after the passage of the ratification vote, the House adopted a motion to reconsider the resolution. Then by a vote of 47 to 24, with 20 members not voting, the House voted not to concur in the action of the Senate. This was the first meeting of the House since August 20 at which a quorum was present.

Suffrage leaders have not regarded the Tennessee situation as serious, declaring that the best legal advisers have informed them that once ratification is voted by a state Legislature, the vote cannot be reversed, except in case Congress presents to the states a resolution to repeal the amendment.

GASOLINE PROMISED AT A LOWER PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana—The first independent oil refinery in the State has commenced producing gasoline here. It is the Shreveport Producing & Refining Corporation, organized by men who owned producing oil wells in this field at the time when the Standard Oil Company refused to handle their crude product through its pipe lines to the market, and before those pipe lines were declared to be common carriers, and forced to handle all oils offered, by an act passed by the recent state Legislature. C. D. Keen, chairman of the executive committee of the company, announced that gasoline would be sold at such a price that it could be retailed at 25 cents a gallon, with a fair profit to the retailer, as against the 29@30 cents now charged in New Orleans and other cities of the State.

NEW ORLEANS WILL BRIDGE MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Mississippi river is to be bridged at a point about three miles above the northern limits of New Orleans, and the cost will be \$10,000,000. The site selected by the committee appointed by the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad Commission, a part of the city government, has been approved by the commission council, and plans are being drawn by the city engineer, with the advice and aid of several prominent engineers of New Orleans. The city has purchased land for both abutments and approaches to the bridge. The east side tract fronts 1200 feet on the river, and consists of 550 acres, for which \$275,000, or \$500 an acre, has been paid. The western terminal tract has a 7000-foot frontage on the river and was purchased for \$36,000.

But what did the 50 find when they walked into the House the morning of the twenty-first? That 38 men, unable to defeat suffrage, had deserted from the posts to which they had been elected by the people of Tennessee and had fled over the border into Alabama, where they announced they would stay the session out and prevent, by the absence of a quorum, the reconsideration of ratification.

The Final Vote

The women of Tennessee as a silent protest against the betrayal of the honor of their state, sat in the places of the absent members while the suffrage legislators took possession of the machinery of the house. Having a constitutional majority, they moved and carried that they could proceed

MUSIC

Moiseiwitsch in Australian
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Beno Moiseiwitsch has set new musical records in Australia. No other pianist on his first visit to Australia has at his first concert in Sydney packed to overflowing the Town Hall in that city. An audience of 3500 greeted him at his initial appearance.

Eleven such recitals were given in Sydney; nine have recently concluded in Melbourne. His Adelaide season was a triumph, as were his return seasons in Melbourne and Sydney prior to his New Zealand visit. He has made history in Australasia concert-giving and left a name which can be mentioned without exaggeration in the same connection as Paderewski, Melba and Clara Butt.

The Christian Science Monitor's representative's first meeting with Mr. Moiseiwitsch was in his hotel suite. His wife, Miss Daisy Kennedy, supplied all the vivacity in conversation which the pianist at first lacked. His enthusiasm in the argument which followed, on the legitimacy of making cuts in musical composition, betrayed an academic leaning which disagreed with any tendency to compromise in this matter. His Sydney audiences had convinced him also that Australian music lovers were as appreciative of the serious elements of his art as any audiences that he knew.

Moiseiwitsch's simplicity and kindness were shown at a Saturday night concert—in club land—in his honor. Whereas he entered that heartily assembled of fellow artists as Moiseiwitsch, the world famous pianist, he made his exit to the strains enthusiastically sung of "Good Old Benno." He rose to speak full of apologies for what he was pleased to call his "very bad English." A speech, he said, was therefore out of the question. Might he therefore be permitted to reply in a more appropriate manner? Whereupon he walked gravely to the piano forte and gave two superb numbers, the Valse Polonoise of Chopin-Liszt and the Marche Militaire of Schubert-Tausig. It was done so graciously, so unassuming, that all hearts went out to this quiet and unobtrusive Russian.

The following day he was the guest at the house of a university professor, whose wife was also a pianist, pupil of Leschetizky. The hostess produced a comparatively obscure composition of the Viennese master which Moiseiwitsch had not hitherto seen or heard. Enveloped in a far corner of the room he pored over the manuscript for 15 minutes. Placing the music on a chair he went to the piano forte and

gave a faultless performance from memory. Liszt might thus have astonished some Roman saxon during his Italian years of pilgrimage.

At his recital in the Melbourne Town Hall two days later he played the same piece as a tribute to his master. Leschetizky. The brilliant morceau had to be repeated.

LARGE SUM RAISED FOR COLONIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With 300 eastern manufacturers yet to be canvassed the Western Canada Colonization Association has raised practically \$1,000,000. The campaign to raise funds in the east will be completed in September and a similar campaign is to be launched to raise another \$500,000 in the west in October.

The organization numbers prominent men in western Canada, including the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. An eastern executive is to be appointed, consisting of seven to act in an advisory capacity to the central executive and the chairman of the eastern executive is to be given voting powers.

The head office, it was decided at a recent meeting in Regina, will be in Winnipeg. It was decided that no commissions would be accepted for sales of land to settlers, only out-of-pocket expenses to be exacted. In addition to bringing settlers and land vendors together, the association purposed to protest new-comers from graft and to make living conditions graft. The Hon. Robert Brett, Lieutenant-Governor, announced that one of the most important aims would be to improve conditions for those already on the land to induce them to remain in the country.

FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Conditions for returned men in Saskatchewan are excellent. In the opinion of Capt. C. R. Franklin of Ottawa, the Dominion Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment "There does not seem to be any hardship among returned men or dependents in Saskatchewan," he said, "and that is the ideal we have been aiming at. Soldiers out here have a great opportunity on the farms, that we have not in eastern Canada. There have been fewer complaints from western Canada than elsewhere." Teaching as well as farming is finding recruits among the returned men. The Saskatchewan government is granting soldiers who wish to teach special privileges in the matter of permits and many are taking advantage of these concessions.

The Social World is Alive Once More!

And Strikingly Formal
Apparel Makes Its Bow



Refreshed after a summer of lazy vacationing every woman is ready for a round of festivities—dancing parties and other good times. She doesn't want dull uninspiring evening clothes but gorgeously colored gowns and wraps that will adequately express her vivacious, good spirits. We think we have succeeded mighty well in interpreting her desires. Come and see if you agree with us.

Hamburger's
Established 1881
Los Angeles.

Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary happenings either by personal visit or through its mail service—

Bullock's
Los Angeles

J. W. Robinson Co.

Seventh and Grand
LOS ANGELES

English Country Hats

have recently been received from London. Of plain and rough straws, and straw and angora interwoven, they come in a diversity of smart tailored shapes.

The colors are brown, navy, Copen, white, putty, rose, reseda, lavender and many others.

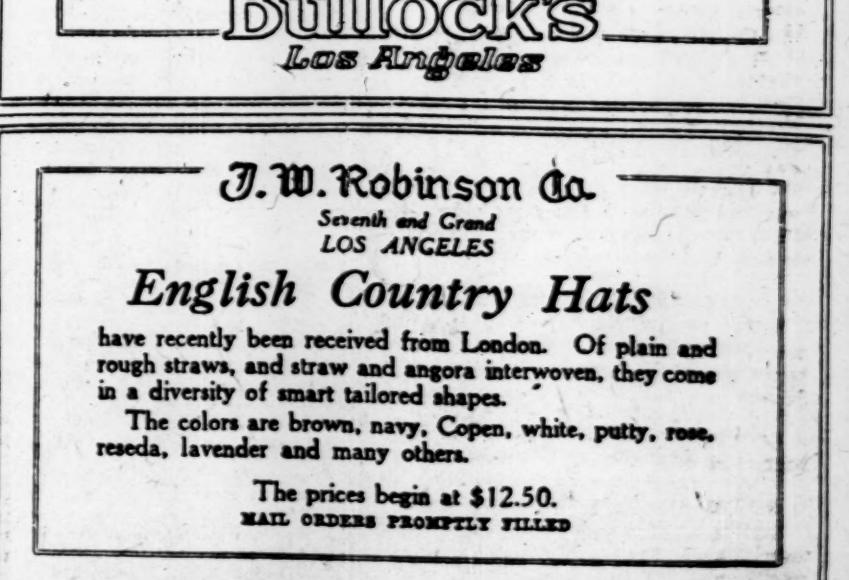
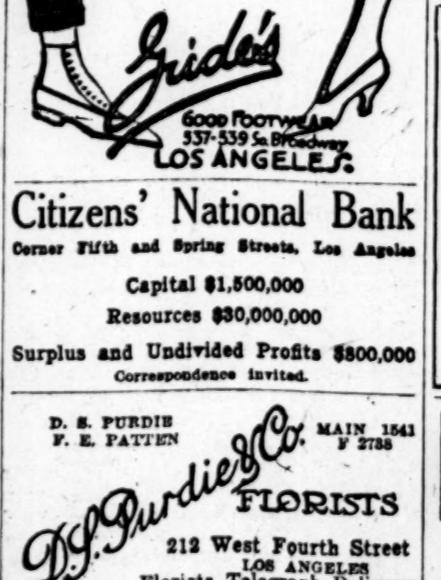
The prices begin at \$12.50.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Miss Alice Paul, president of the National Woman's Party



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

More Cheerful Feeling Noted in Business Circles—Big Crops Being Harvested—Deflation Is Going Forward in Orderly Way

It is not difficult to detect a more cheerful feeling in business and industrial circles. Trade has been considerably depressed in some lines and there seems to be little immediate prospect of improvement. At the same time basic conditions are so favorable as to warrant the hope that the worst is over and that improvement in all directions should be noted before a great while.

The most cheering developments are the favorable crop prospects. An abundance of foodstuffs for the entire world seems assured. The cereal crops in the United States, hay and the smaller crops have passed through the critical August period successfully and a big harvest is being gathered. The cotton crop will add many millions to the wealth of the country. Although the condition of the cotton crop reported by the Census Bureau this week was slightly below that of a month ago, the total crop to be harvested will be large. In fact it will be nearly 3,000,000 bales larger than indicated by some of the early reports of condition.

Other Constructive Factors

The deflation process is going forward in an orderly manner. Stubborn resistance to declining prices of commodities was to be expected. It is much easier to put prices up than to put them down and sustain a loss. However, those holding large stocks of high-priced materials of one kind and another probably made large amounts of money when prices were moving upward, and they should be good losers now. If they gracefully yield to the inevitable it will hasten the return to normal conditions and aid in the future prosperity of all, including themselves. However, prices are assuredly coming down, irregularly it may be, but they are coming down just the same, and this is a very encouraging feature of the present situation. With the lowering of commodity prices, money rates are bound to decline. This will be an influential factor in stimulating trade.

Banks and Industry

Recent complaints from some industrial sections about discrimination by certain banks in extending loans is causing comment in both banking and industrial circles. Bankers, while admitting some discrimination, emphasize that it was justified. Here in the east, they point out, industry was quick to grasp the necessity for curtailing loans, and heart-to-heart talks with bankers convinced many that the present is no time to borrow to carry large stocks of goods, or to stimulate production of what is not considered an essential commodity.

Bankers stress the point that commercial loans are not denied any industry striving to increase production of really essential goods. The question arises as to what is essential or non-essential. Bankers point out that an essential commodity is one for which there is urgent demand and which is indispensable for the welfare of the community.

Shrinkage of prices for certain lines, through surplus of production and lessening demand, has prompted lending banks to reduce or refuse loans covering such commodities. Production of necessary articles for which there is world-wide demand is encouraged. There has been hearty banking cooperation in this direction. Demands from industries producing luxuries are viewed as non-essential by bankers.

Trading in Securities

The security market during the last month was a two-sided affair, with the proverbial August bull drive being staged only in railroad stocks, and industrials following an uncertain course, and at times figuring in violent swings. Copper shares sagged further, early in the month arriving at the lowest price level in at least a dozen years under pressure of an unfavorable metal situation.

Total sales of stocks in the New York market last month amounted to 13,876,500 shares, compared with 13,154,500 shares in July and 24,484,500 shares in August last year. There were three million-share days last month, bringing the total this year to September 1 to 57. Last year the fifty-seventh million-share day was on June 16, and this time last year the stock market trading had recorded 96 million-share days, several of them registering more than 2,000,000 shares. The largest day in August was the third, with 1,145,500 shares, and that was also the best since May 20. The smallest five-hour session was on the sixteenth, when only 285,900 shares were turned over. That was the smallest since September 26, 1918, when 254,000 shares changed hands.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver, domestic, 99% cents, unchanged; foreign, 94 cents, up 1% cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 3d. higher at 59d.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Last

Am Can. 34 35 34 35 1/2

Am Car & Fdry. 155 135 128 125 125

Am Inter Corp. 71 72 71 72

Am Locom. 95 96 95 96

Am Sugar. 116 110 110 110 1/2

Am Tel & Tel. 97 98 97 98

Am Woolen. 80 82 80 81

Anaconda. 54 55 54 54

Atchison. 85 85 84 84

At Gulf & W I. 136 134 136 134

Baldwin Locom. 108 110 107 108

B & O. 42 42 42 42

Beth Steel B. 125 125 125 125

Can Potash. 125 125 121 121

Cent Leather. 53 54 53 54

Chandler. 86 86 86 86

C. M. & St P. 37 38 37 37

Chic. R. I. & Pac. 38 38 37 38

Chino. 29 30 29 29

Corn Products. 87 88 87 88

Crucible Steel. 122 122 121 121

Cuban Pine Sug. 55 55 54 54

D. & E. 77 76 76 77

Endicott John. 70 70 70

Gen Motors. 21 21 21 21

Goodrich. 52 54 52 54

Houston Oil. 105 104 104 107

Int Paper. 80 82 80 81

Invincible. 36 37 36 36

Marine. 26 26 26 26

Merchandise. 24 24 24 24

No pd. 76 76 75 75

Midvale. 39 39 39 39

Mo Pacific. 28 28 28 28

N. Y. Central. 76 76 75 75

N. Y. N. H. & H. 35 34 35 35

No Pacific. 79 79 79 79

Pan Am. Pet. 88 88 88 88

Pan Am. Pet. B. 88 88 88 88

Penn. 41 42 41 42

Pierce-Arrow. 35 35 35 35

Punta Alegre. 72 74 72 74

Reading. 93 94 93 94

Rep Iron & Stl. 84 84 84 84

Roy Duff of N. Y. 84 84 84 84

Sinclair. 31 32 31 32

Soc. Pac. 96 96 95 95

U. S. Realty. 49 51 49 51

U. S. Rubber. 86 86 84 84

U. S. Smelting. 89 89 89 89

U. S. Copper. 67 67 67 67

Westinghouse. 141 142 143 143

Willys-Over. 154 154 154 154

Worthington. 68 70 68 70

Total sales 654,200 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

Lib 3 1/2s. 88 88 88 88 94

Lib 1st 4s. 85 85 85 85 85

Lib 2d 4s. 85 85 85 85 85

Lib 3d 4 1/2s. 85 85 85 85 85

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITES HAVE LITTLE TROUBLE

Johnston and Tilden Capture Their Fifth-Round Matches in Straight Sets, While Johnson and Caner Are Also Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, New York—After the strenuous battles of Thursday, there was a general lull of interest in matches of the United States Lawn Tennis Singles Championship, though the meetings of Champion W. M. Johnston and W. M. Washburn and C. J. Griffin and W. F. Johnson were scheduled.

W. T. Tilden 2d started the day's play against W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit. He took things rather easily, seldom exerting himself, though his strokes showed his usual brilliancy. He captured the first set 6-3, then eased off and permitted Wesbrook to gain a lead of 5-2 in the second. After that he settled back into his game, and took the next three games without trouble, to carry off the set 8-6, finishing with a dazzling service ace. The final set was all in Tilden's favor, Wesbrook making a hard fight, but unable to meet Tilden's net smashes.

On the other court G. C. Caner was having little trouble in disposing of his fellow-Bostonian, I. C. Wright, winning in straight sets. Griffin and Johnson took the court at this juncture. Johnson's chopping style seemed to bewilder Griffin, and the Philadelphian took the first set seemingly as he pleased, losing only the third game. He continued his accurate stroking for placements in the second set, although Griffin made a somewhat better showing. In the third Griffin began to handle the chop stroke somewhat better, and, breaking through on Johnson's service twice, carried off the set.

The final set was even until the games were 4 all, service coming. Then Johnson broke through Griffin's service by accurate placing on the side lines and took the match on his next service.

The final match of the day brought Johnston in opposition to Washburn. The United States champion was enjoying a relaxation from his victory over Williams the preceding day; his shots were as effective as ever in the pinches, but he never forced the play, winning his games without much difficulty when games were needed to even matters. In each set Washburn won the first game on service, and in the first broke through Johnston's service four times, but Johnston always retaliated and finally carried off the set. In the second, Johnston had a lead of 5-3, but on drives out of court Washburn took the next game. Then Johnston took the final game on two wonderful placement shots.

The final set was Johnston's at the beginning, but Washburn made tremendous improvements, forcing a deuce set. The final games were all Johnston's, who finished with three remarkable placement shots in succession. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fifth Round. G. C. Carter, Boston, defeated I. C. Wright, Boston, 6-3, 6-2.

T. W. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, 6-3, 5-6, 6-1.

W. P. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 6-4, 7-5.

VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round. R. N. Dana, defeated W. H. Ross, 8-6.

F. G. Anderson, defeated Arthur Ingram, 6-3, 6-4.

W. A. Campbell, defeated S. R. MacAllister, 6-3, 6-1.

Edwin Sheafe, defeated W. P. Rowland, 6-0, 6-2.

JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round. Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated H. J. Godshall, Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 8-7.

Third Round. W. W. Ingraham, Oakland, defeated Lewis White, Austin, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.

William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Harold Semple, Utica, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Mike Miller, Philadelphia, defeated Charles Watson 3d, Philadelphia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round. J. H. Olausson, Philadelphia, defeated William Evans, East Orange, by default.

William Einsmann, New York, defeated J. H. Olausson, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-4.

J. L. Farquhar, Rutherford, defeated Eddie Nichols, Boston, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round. Marshall and Kuhn defeated Gibney and Green, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Ingraham and Jones defeated Steele and Osgood, by default.

Dalley and Osgood defeated Clarke and Hyland, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Burke and Mordlinger defeated Dixon and Aukembrook, by default.

Godshall and Hinckley defeated Miller and Watson, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Second Round. Banks and White defeated Zemon and Jerome, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

Third Round. Marshall and Kuhn defeated Haussauer and Klinck, by default.

Ingraham and Jones defeated Dailey and Osgood, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-0.

Godshall and Hinckley defeated Burke and Nordin, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

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BOYS' DOUBLES—First Round. Marshall and Kuhn defeated Gibney and Green, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Ingraham and Jones defeated Steele and Osgood, by default.

Evans and Appel defeated McKown and Weinhilmer, 6-2, 10-8.

Einsmann and Acker defeated Scott and Potts, 6-5, 7-6.

Semi-Final Round. Deblasio and Farquhar defeated Sullivan and Purviance, by default.

Einsmann and Acker defeated Evans and Appel, by default.

Deblasio and Farquhar defeated Sullivan and Purviance, 6-5, 7-6, 6-1.

Einsmann and Acker defeated Evans and Appel, by default.

BAY STATE CAVALRY WINS TWO MATCHES

SEA GIRT, New Jersey—Riflemen of the First Massachusetts Cavalry won the finals of the interstate and Cruikshank team matches in the annual rifle tournament here Thursday. The Philippine Scouts' team was second. Other events included the McAlpin and Dryden trophy matches, shot at 200, 600 and 1000 yards.

Participants in the shooting included teams from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and the United States Army and Marine Corps.

HIGH SCORE MADE AT PHILADELPHIA

Cricket Club Representing That City Secures 255 Runs in Its First Inning Against Incogniti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The famed Incogniti cricket team of England found hard competition in its second match in this city. Matched against the Philadelphia Cricket Club team, the Britons found difficulty in bowling out their rivals and allowed 255 runs before they retired the side in the first innings. The match was played at St. Martins. The 255 score for the local players surpasses the Frankford total for its first innings in the opening match against the invaders, by 108 runs.

Edward Hopkinson Jr. was the high Philadelphia scorer. He stood up before the English bowlers until he had 63 runs, being bowled out by R. S. L. Fowler. H. R. Cartwright made a splendid stand for 40 runs before he was caught out by T. C. Lowry. The offerings of Maj. G. H. M. Cartwright, Capt. M. C. Burrows and Captain Fowles, which had proved entirely too puzzling for the Frankford eleven in the first clash staged early this week, were hammered all over the crease by the home guard.

It was only when D. Roberts and G. O. Sheldene went on that the fierce clamor of the St. Martins bats was muffled a bit. Maj. E. G. Wynnard, star of the visiting team, who did not arrive in time to play against Frankford, was used as change bowler yesterday. To the score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E New York ... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 — 5 8 0 Boston 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 — 3 1 1

Batteries—Quinn, Mays and Ruel; Hannah; Hoyt, Karr and Schang. Umpires—Connolly and Owen.

NEW YORK ALONE OF LEADERS WINS

Highlanders Capture the Game at Boston While Both Cleveland and Chicago Lose Out

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	77	49
New York	79	51
Chicago	77	50
St. Louis	63	59
Boston	61	65
Washington	53	67
Detroit	49	76
Philadelphia	42	84

RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 1, Cleveland 0. St. Louis 2, Chicago 1. New York 5, Boston 3. Washington 4, Philadelphia 5.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston (two games). Washington at Philadelphia. Detroit at Cleveland. St. Louis at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Of the three clubs battling for leadership in the American League, New York alone was able to wrest victory from an aggregation lower in the standing. The Highlanders were compelled to go into the ninth inning, however, before a very dubious-looking two-base hit on the part of a pinch hitter enabled them to win. Cleveland, holder of first place, was shut out by Detroit, and Chicago, though trying hard to break its losing streak, failed against St. Louis.

NEW YORK MANAGES TO WIN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A scratch hit in the ninth gave New York a victory yesterday, 5 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E New York ... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 — 5 8 0 Boston 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 — 3 1 1

Batteries—Quinn, Mays and Ruel; Hannah; Hoyt, Karr and Schang. Umpires—Connolly and Owen.

CLEVELAND DEFEATED IN NINTH

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Although Stanley Covalskie allowed only five hits, Detroit was 4 all, service coming. Then Johnson broke through Griffin's service by accurate placing on the side lines and took the match on his next service.

The final match of the day brought Johnston in opposition to Washburn. The United States champion was enjoying a relaxation from his victory over Williams the preceding day; his shots were as effective as ever in the pinches, but he never forced the play, winning his games without much difficulty when games were needed to even matters. In each set Washburn won the first game on service, and in the first broke through Johnston's service four times, but Johnston always retaliated and finally carried off the set. In the second, Johnston had a lead of 5-3, but on drives out of court Washburn took the next game. Then Johnston took the final game on two wonderful placement shots.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ISADORA DUNCAN

Her New Chopin and Wagner Programs
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—Isadora Duncan has recently evolved two remarkable programs of music and dance, and these festivals, as she calls them, have been greatly appreciated. Her reappearance in public, after a period during which she was thought to have retired into private life, aroused the utmost curiosity. All the admirers of the art which she has developed on such an individual line were anxious to see whether she had lost or gained in the interval.

The verdict must be that she has both lost and gained. She is slower, heavier, more deliberate in her movements, and indeed has reduced her movements nearly to a minimum. In moving in this direction of employing fewer and fewer gestures, of standing stationary in the center of the stage, she has surely lost. The impassiveness is indeed overdone. She has become during certain performances a mere point which holds the eye while one listens to the music.

When There is Movement

On the other hand, when Isadora Duncan really dances, really endeavors to interpret the music in plastic art and in flowing line, she shows a richer, riper understanding of the inner impulses of the music. Her art has gained in maturity what it has perhaps lost in technical dexterity. In graver mood she is sometimes perfect. She is statuesque and all her attitudes are noble. But in her interpretation of joy one is sometimes conscious that she lacks the mere mechanical liveliness that is required, the sheer sense of rhythm.

The Chopin festival is undoubtedly Isadora Duncan at her best. The dances, which were given at the Trocadero and at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, were so arranged as to evoke symbolic pictures of the dismemberment of Poland, her heroic struggles, and her deliverance from the bonds which bound her so long. The theme is well illustrated by the music of the Polish master. From the "Premier Prélude" to the "Marche Funèbre," from the mazurkas to the rhythmic grace of the valses, the life of the country which has passed through such vicissitudes is suggested. Isadora Duncan makes little attempt to synchronize her motions with the rhythm of the music. She evokes, almost independently of the music, correlative images. The eye and the ear receive the same collective general impression. It may be asked if the dance does not distract attention from the music or the music distract attention from the dance. The answer is that the two arts appear to be the complement of each other. The effect is one and complete.

Wagner Again

Isadora Duncan does realize beauty of an ethereal kind. Associated with her in the Chopin performance is Walter Rurmel, whose work at the piano is noteworthy. He is inclined to be rather too vigorous, but, that criticism apart, he shows in his interpretation of Chopin that he is a virtuoso and an artist of sensibility. Rarely does a player feel so profoundly the thought and the poetry of the music he is playing as does Walter Rummel. His sincerity and his ardor, allied to a prodigious technique, are beyond all praise.

Isadora Duncan was greatly daring in introducing her Wagnerian festival to a Paris audience. Wagner has been banned from the French capital since the beginning of the war. Only timidly is he making his reappearance in the concert room in some cases. From the stage of the Opéra he is still banished. Feeling has run very high in France about Wagner. It was then somewhat risky for Isadora Duncan to announce that she intended to give a series of Wagnerian programs in the Champs-Elysées. There had been protests at previous attempts to reinstate Wagner. But there were no untoward incidents on this occasion. The public flock to see and to hear.

Wagner of course surpasses the resources of the piano, and the Conservatoire orchestra was engaged. The playing under that excellent conductor, Philip Gaubert, was all that could be desired. "Parfais" and "Tannhäuser" were drawn upon. In the prelude to the former opera and in the overture to the latter the orchestra took all the honors.

Isadora Duncan dances during the playing of extracts from the third act of "Parfais." She is, as she must always be, superb; but nevertheless it is here that she carries the immobility of which mention has been made to its limits. For a great part of the time that she occupies the stage she remains almost without motion, lying on the boards covered with a veil. Now however wonderful she may be, and however much she may contrive to hold the audience in a state of expectation, it is impossible to refrain from remarking that this is asking a little too much from the best disposed audience in the world. It is true that she executes the finest movements toward the end, in the march toward the Grail, and in the ceremony of the Grail. With all her great gifts, however, it is necessary to remind her that the Greek dance which she is endeavoring to revive in her own fashion has its roots in popular feeling and popular understanding, and it is putting too great a strain upon her admirers to ask them to be satisfied with witness-

ing the faint stirring of an arm from time to time.

In the Venusberg music she aroused much enthusiasm. She cannot, however, be said to be as successful in Wagner interpretation as in her Chopin interpretation. For one thing the genius of the dance seems to require a shorter period than Isadora Duncan in the Wagnerian festival is disposed to allow. It is inevitable that the performance should begin to seem interminable when only two dances compose the whole program. In Chopin there is no such objection to be made. In each section, showing the woes of Poland, the heroism of Poland, the deliverance of Poland, there are several dances.

Nevertheless, the reappearance of Isadora Duncan this year in Paris has been largely an artistic triumph and it is hoped that she will continue to give these recitals in the French capital.

THE MUSICAL AMATEUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The musical amateur, whether he knows it or not, is undoubtedly a person of importance to the community. Sometimes he receives but scant consideration from the professional, and, from the tone of some of the letters in a recent controversy in an English musical paper, one would suppose that he had no right to exist at all. Professionalism, however, leans in every walk of life toward exclusiveness, with an inevitable tendency toward disparagement of the amateur. It is so easy to say of the amateur that he cannot possibly be a musician at heart or musical enthusiasm would have carried him toward the art as a profession.

This is very one-sided and wide of the mark. It would be just as reasonable to argue that the amateur musician was the salt of the earth, musically speaking, and that the professional could not exist without him. Undoubtedly the amateur is often nearer to the heart of the movement than the professional. He is more disinterested, and has a more open mind in consequence. He is less fettered by ties and schools; free from prejudice and prepossession; more eclectic probably in his sympathies and, possibly, less utilitarian in his aims. The kind of amateur work as a conductor that Sir Thomas Beecham does on a large scale, has been done, and is being done, on a smaller scale by many competent amateurs in various parts of the country. Mr. Rodewald of Liverpool was an amateur conductor of professional rank, as his most successful concerts demonstrated. His orchestra was almost exclusively comprised of professionals, from whom he won the highest praise. This is certainly the day of the orchestral conductor. There is a new feeling of self-confidence in the young conductors, and many of them show the greatest efficiency in their score-reading and orchestral control. Among such may be named Mr. Bateson, of Nelson, Mr. Baggaley Waters of New Mills, Derbyshire, and Mr. Mudie, the conductor of the Sunday Concerts in Manchester.

There are many deservedly famous amateurs throughout provincial England whose claims are not inferior to those of any other local musicians whatsoever: men who have done the same kind of proselytizing work in music as Mr. W. W. Cobbett in London. Amongst them should be mentioned Mr. Allen of Nottingham, the founder of the chamber concerts and Sacred Harmonic, and the friend of Joachim; Mr. Embleton of Leeds, and Mr. Kilburne of Middlesbrough, the author of the volume on chamber music in the "Story of Music" series, and the founder of the Middlesbrough Festival.

In all new developments the amateur of music has an honored place. The professional is often conservative in his taste, and fails to advance with the advancing thought of the age. He fails to give a cordial welcome to the new harmony or the new idiom, Lord Berners is himself presumably to be classed as an amateur. Mr. Goossens and the school which he represents finds its chief support in the ranks of the amateurs. It is the who flock to the recitals of the former, fortunately, too, the choral works, at least as far as the voice-leading is concerned, have not been conceived in this anti-choral style—so impossible for any and all singers. Mr. Zeckwer's choral experience has wisely guided him in this respect, and while the accompaniment frequently contains modern effects, the vocal parts are non-chromatic, non-eharmonic, and flow on smoothly.

One of the best known choral effects is "The New Day," based on a poem by Richard Watson Gilder. This piece won the prize offered by the Mendelssohn Club of Cleveland in 1915 and has been performed several times by the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia. The accompaniment is for piano, four hands. It is one of the very best modern choruses. The music begins with the basses singing in their softest tones, a gradual development taking place through a number of interesting modulations, until a great climax is reached, where the voices are used in their extreme heights, the sopranos sustaining a movement in the other voices. Then a solid unaccompanied choral passage follows, after which there is a ponderous melodic movement in the soprano part, supported by luscious compelling harmonies. The final great climax is at the close. The whole work is a growth from the beginning to this climax, and coming, as it does, after this gradual development, the impression is superb. The auditor is exalted by the glory of the music. It is like a great burst of brilliant sunlight. Through a brilliant handling of the piano part, Mr. Zeckwer has suggested splendid orchestral effects. One can hear the mellowness of the wood winds, the broad sweep of the strings here and there, the harp effects, the horns' tones of mystery, and the grand solidity of the full orchestra. It is not a choral piece which is all choral, nor is it a choral piece which is all instrumental, as are so many choruses written by composers who devote their attention principally to the piano. It is a balanced and well-conceived work, and sounds as fine as it looks in print. It made a profound impression when presented in Philadelphia by the Mendelssohn Club with N. Lindsay Norden conducting, and the composer at one of the two pianos.

Mr. Zeckwer's most ambitious work is, perhaps, his tone poem, "Sohrab and Rustum," scored for a large orchestra; a work which places him at once at the front rank of American composers. It was performed by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra on February 4, 1916, under the composer's

WORCESTER FESTIVAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Nelson P. Coffin, succeeding Arthur Mees as conductor of the Worcester Music Festival, presents his singers in Mechanics Hall on the evening of October 6 in Parker's "Hora Novissima" and on the evening of October 7 in Franck's "The Beatitudes." His soloists include Mmes. Hinkle and Curtis, sopranos; Mmes. Beck and Alcock, contraltos; Mssrs. Hamlin and Althouse, tenors; and Mssrs. Snyder, Tittmann and Patton, basses. His accompanying music will be played by a group of Philadelphia Orchestra men. The festival continues until October 8 and will include orchestral numbers conducted by Thaddeus Rich, and solo numbers given by Miss Rosa Ponselle, soprano, and John Powell, pianist.

SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The foreword of the Board of Governors of the Musical Association of San Francisco announced that arrangements for the tenth season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra have been completed with Alfred Hertz reengaged as musical director. This will be Mr. Hertz's sixth season as conductor of the orchestra. The budget requires \$175,000 for the season's concert, and the response of subscribers has been encouraging. The soloists will be announced later. The first concert will be given on October 8.

CAMILLE ZECKWER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of Camille W. Zeckwer certainly needs no introduction to the great majority of music lovers. After a number of successful years as a composer, teacher and conductor, Mr. Zeckwer has taken a place among the representative musicians of America, and, also, among that small group of composers who have been fortunate enough to have had their orchestral works produced. In addition, Mr. Zeckwer has had the privilege of conducting his compositions and of playing a concerto of his with the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski. To have accomplished this in America, and still be a young man, is evident proof of a musical talent of the highest order. To date he has produced some 40 works with opus numbers, and a few without. These are in all fields of musical endeavor, and are practically all in print.

Camille W. Zeckwer was born in Philadelphia, the son of Richard Zeckwer, the well-known composer and pedagogue. Mr. Zeckwer studied at the Philadelphia Musical Academy under his father and other teachers, graduating in 1893. Dvořák was in the country shortly after that and Mr. Zeckwer placed himself under the great master's guidance for some two years, receiving a liberal musical education, reading scores, composing, and watching the famous "New World Symphony" grow. He then went to Berlin, where he studied violin with Florian Zajic and composition with Philipp Schwerenka. Returning to the United States he became head of the Germantown Branch of the Philadelphia Musical Academy, and later, of the whole institution. At the academy he gave, during several seasons, a series of lecture-recitals on the great composers, also conducting the Savoy Opera Company, a local organization with which he produced a number of light operas. During 1905-6 he was conductor of the Euterpean Choral Society. At present his efforts are confined to his work at the academy, and to composition, at which he is working steadily this summer.

It can thus be seen from Mr. Zeckwer's extensive and varied experience that he is not lacking in a practical understanding of his art—a feature so necessary to composers, but too often neglected. His works give every indication of his appreciation of limitations and possibilities, and the popularity his music has enjoyed has no doubt been due, in a large measure, to this fact. Although there is a marked modern tendency in his compositions, there is a solid foundation back of this upon which they seem to rest. Beauty of expression and melodic outline are never sacrificed simply for startling harmonic effects, but the latter are made the servants of the former. Fortunately, too, the choral works, at least as far as the voice-leading is concerned, have not been conceived in this anti-choral style—so impossible for any and all singers. Mr. Zeckwer's choral experience has wisely guided him in this respect, and while the accompaniment frequently contains modern effects, the vocal parts are non-chromatic, non-eharmonic, and flow on smoothly.

It is perfectly true that as an ex-ecutant, the amateur musician leaves much to be desired. Skill in technique has now been raised to such a high pitch that in public performance the amateur is hardly to be named. A whole-time devotion is required of him who would excel in public singing, or in concert playing. The larger the hall the greater the volume of tone required and the finer the finish. But the amateur's place is in the home and the social circle; in the choral society and the domestic quartet, and in the local orchestra. It is here that the true function of music is realized, and the true work of the amateur lies. Thus taste is purified and refined and a love of beauty is insensibly inculcated in all those who come under its ennobling influence.

The claims of the amateur to wider recognition could, however, readily be maintained, and that in diverse fields. With the help of capital he has been a patron of music, and in some cases a public benefactor of the worthiest kind. Sir Edward Speyer and Lord Howard de Walden, and the gentleman behind the Scottish orchestra, are examples of the munificence and discrimination of one kind of musical amateur whose services to music are of a sort that no professional musician could render. Mr. Sam R. Platt of Oldham was another, though of a slightly different type. He was an amateur oboe player, and, being a man of great wealth, he built an immense music-room as an annex to his house, and engaged a large orchestra, mainly composed of members of the Hallé band, in which he himself played the oboe, and had fortnightly practices throughout the season, to which visitors were admitted.

Then, from an entirely different point of view, there is the modern competition musical festival. This has been called "the most vital movement in the musical life of England today." There are over 60 such festivals in the country at the present time, and the competition festival is the invention of an amateur. Miss Mary Wakefield, who founded the Kendal Festival in 1885, was herself a remarkably fine example of the amateur musician. She was primarily a vocalist, had studied under the best masters, and was considered good enough to sing at the Gloucester Festival of 1880, probably a record for an amateur; but was also a fine all-round musician, and could conduct an orchestra with understanding and effect. Miss Wakefield knew something of the latent music in Westmore and peasants and dalefolk, and she was determined to find some attractive means of drawing it out.

The artistic success of this and other festivals, which imitated it, is undeniable. Miss Wakefield's idea was to institute a central place or focus

of open competition between school singing in a given area on the one hand, and village choirs on the other, together with quartet playing and prizes for solo work, with the avowed aim that music should reach all classes of the public. The war naturally brought most of these town and village festivals to a sudden stop. As long ago as 1905 they had become so popular and so important that an Association of Competition Festivals was formed, and there is little doubt that they will spread over the land again. Though the undesirable element of prize-winning, or "pot-hunting" as it is sometimes called, does enter into these competitions, their general influence is allowed to be good, and their results have won the highest leadership, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The work follows in close detail the famous poem of Matthew Arnold, the text of which provides much of dramatic interest, and permits all the varying moods of orchestral treatment. As the orchestra score contains over 100 pages, it is impossible here to analyze the work in detail. It begins with a picture of the coldness of the gray morning in the Oxus Valley. The orchestration here is particularly effective with divided cellos and basses.

The work is programmatic throughout. There are some beautiful passages for strings, where the flowing melody rises and falls in swelling waves of sound. Mr. Zeckwer knows how to write for the strings, for he at one time contemplated devoting his professional career to the violin. The "Sohrab motif" which appears through the work is one of fine musical conception. The instrumentation is splendidly executed and evinces the hand of one who knows his tone colors most intimately, even to the finest details. There are many effects of rare beauty, and while the work is modern, it is not ultra-modern, or uselessly dissident and ugly. Every page has a message and the work sustains itself throughout. The passing of Sohrab is one of the finest descriptions in it, and the quietude expressed at the close with slow movement in 6-4 time, where "the majestic river flowed on, out of the mist and hum of that low land, into the frosty night," is indeed inspired writing, full of potent imagery.

Another most interesting composition is a serenade entitled "Pierrot and Pierrette," for violin, viola and piano. The melody is charming, and the balance of interest between the three instruments well maintained. It is rich in poetic imagery, and replete with exquisite, delicate effects of the finest texture. A lovely waltz occurs in the first movement, and is later skillfully developed. The second part is fairylike in its lightness and evasiveness, ending elusively upon a seventh chord.

The piano "Concerto in E minor," composed in 1897, was performed on October 2, 1914, the composer at the piano. The work is in three movements, and holds the attention of the auditor throughout by its beauty and originality of orchestration and development. The first movement, which is much longer than the others, is brilliant and employs the full orchestra. The second is a "Romance," of lovely lyric character, with graceful melody, and the third a dashing "Tarantelle," rich in melodic ideas and of animation and splendor.

The second part of the program consisted of "Rhapsodie Espagnole," by Ravel, which is full of orchestral color and strange rhythms; of songs by Miss Clara Butterworth and Mr. Ben Davies, who is deservedly, a favorite, gave the "Farewell to the Swan" from Lohengrin, and was called back repeatedly by the audience. The first part of the program was brought to a close with two orchestral numbers, Liszt's well known "Love Dreams," which has been effectively set for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood, and two of the Hungarian Dances, in G minor and in D, composed by Brahms from the original folk dances in a finished and beautiful form. The settings played on this occasion are orchestrated by Albert Parlow.

The orchestra followed with suite from Bizet's "Carmen." It is always pleasant to hear these sparkling melodies which express so vividly one side of the French national character. Mr. Ben Davies, who is deservedly, a favorite, gave the "Farewell to the Swan" from Lohengrin, and was called back repeatedly by the audience. The first part of the program was brought to a close with two orchestral numbers, Liszt's well known "Love Dreams," which has been effectively set for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood, and two of the Hungarian Dances, in G minor and in D, composed by Brahms from the original folk dances in a finished and beautiful form. The settings played on this occasion are orchestrated by Albert Parlow.

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The soloists engaged for the season include Mr. Leonard Borwick, Mr. John Coates, Miss May Harrison, Miss Beatrice Harrison, Miss Isolde Menges, Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. William Murdoch, Mr. Albert Sammons, Mr. Gertrude Elwes.

The prospects for the coming season are of varied interest, as indeed is always the case with the promenade season. Thursday and Saturday evenings are to be devoted to popular programs, Monday evenings to Wagner, Tuesdays to international music, and Fridays to Beethoven.

Looking first at the popular pro-

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first concert of the twenty-sixth promenade season took place on August 14, attracting a large audience in spite of the fact that many Londoners are out of town. Sir Henry Wood received, as always, a cordial welcome from the public.

The first number on the program was Elgar's overture "Cockaigne" (in London Town). This overture is perhaps Elgar at his best. It is full of charming tunes and of impetuous rhythms expressing different aspects of London life. The themes are developed and mingled with musicianly skill, and they lost nothing in the hands of Sir Henry Wood and the orchestra. This was followed by Bochner's well-known and graceful minuet in A for strings, and then by an aria from Puccini's "La Tosca," sung by Miss Clara Butterworth, who was well received.

Humperdinck's Dream Pantomime from "Hansel and Gretel," with its two clear and attractive themes, the hum of the lullaby and the chorale, was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Melsa then showed his mastery of his instrument in that mingling of sentimental songs and folk songs in "Cockaigne." He chose the first movement of the Concerto in D which has been rescued for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood. The rendering was received with enthusiastic and well deserved applause, although he was perhaps not at his best in intonation. Mr. Melsa will be heard later on in the season in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

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THE HOME FORUM

Snorro Leaves to Meet

Jan

"Where hath Snorro gone?"
"What did he say to thee?"
"That he was going to Wick. But how then did he go? There was no steamer due."

"Lord Lynne took him in his yacht."

"That is strange!" and Margaret looked steadily at Dr. Balloch. "It seems to me, that Lord Lynne's yacht was at Lerwick, on that night; thou knowest..."

"No, thou art mistaken. On that night he was far off on the Norway coast. It must have been two weeks afterward, when he was in Lerwick."

"When will Lord Lynne be here again?"

"I know not; perhaps in a few weeks, perhaps not until the end of summer. He may not come again this year. He is more uncertain than the weather."

Margaret sighed, and gathering her treasures together she went away. As she had been desired, she called at Snorro's house. The key was on the outside of the door, she turned it, and went in. The fire had been carefully extinguished, and the books and simple treasures he valued locked up in his wooden chest. It had evidently been quite filled with these, for his clothes hung against the wall of an inner apartment. Before these clothes Margaret stood in a kind of amazement. She was very slow of thought, but gradually certain facts in relation to them fixed themselves in her mind with a conviction which no reasoning could change.

Snorro had gone away in his best clothes; his . . . working suit he had left behind. It was clear, then, that he had not gone to . . . Wick . . . ; equally clear that he had not gone away with any purpose of following his occupation in loading and unloading vessels. Why had he gone then? Margaret was sure that he had no friends beyond the Shetlands. Who was there in all the world that could tempt Snorro from the little home he had made and loved; and who, or what could induce him to leave little Jan?

Only Jan's father!

She came to this conclusion at last . . . If Snorro knew anything, Dr. Balloch did also . . . "I will be very quiet and watch," she thought, "and when Lord Lynne comes again I will follow him into the manse, and ask him where my husband is."—Amelia E. Barr in "Jan Vedder's Wife."

Autumn

Then came the Autumn, all in yellow clad.
As though he joyed in his plenteous store,
Laden with fruits that made him laugh.

—E. Spenser.

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Communication

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE world has, at least to some extent, outgrown the bellman, courier, town crier, herald, runner, post-chaise, sailing vessel, and the horse car, and yet, as if in spite of this, it continues to clamor incessantly for more speed, more accuracy, more instant activity, and more rapid delivery. These demands, arising from the ever-increasing demonstration of Principle, are being very largely met, simply because in the world's efforts to bring them nearer and nearer to fulfillment, it is learning more of the truth about mental causation; striving to attain a better knowledge of the one infinite Mind which is Principle, the cause of all that really exists; coming to understand in a degree Mind's infinite idea, which is everywhere manifesting the omniscient of good, thus showing forth the meats by which creation, the spiritual universe and man, are maintained in unchanging unity and communication with the Maker of all.

When the human mind attempts to consider what communication is, it, of course, does so in terms of its own invention, name, matter, and so not in terms of Spirit, Mind, God. Because it is seeing its own limited and mistaken concept externalized, first in one place, and then in another, it classifies this change of place and position as communication. It can conceive only of the finite, for it is the supposed opposite of the one and only infinite Mind, God. To it, therefore, communication is but some mere mechanical means for the transfer of a person, thing, or message from one particular spot, to another, always by means of matter. It does not, and cannot realize that, as Mary Baker Eddy tells us, "Mind is perpetual motion" (Science and Health, p. 240), and therefore never inactive for the smallest fraction of a second. Nor can it realize that, as Mrs. Eddy states also, "Thought passes from God to man, but neither sensation nor report goes from material body to Mind. The intercommunication is always from God to His idea, man" (Science and Health, p. 284). Its gross ignorance of that which really is, prevents it from coming into the scientific sense of what communication is, as well as the true sense of all that is real and absolute. Christ Jesus stated this most emphatically when he defined the human mind as the adversary, which, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Christian Science is the audible voice of Truth speaking to the universe. Mrs. Eddy says that "Divine Science reveals sound as communicated through the senses of Soul—through spiritual understanding" (Science and Health, p. 213). It recognizes only one God, and one creation, which is ever one with Him. In this one infinite Mind, or consciousness, is included whatever is capable of being expressed, and therefore whatever is right and true about communication. True communication is Mind speaking to man. Mind being omnipresent, everywhere at all times, must be speaking to man, His idea, every moment, and in every place. It is for all men to realize this momentous fact, to prove it in each and every experience.

Divine Mind being good, the only communication which is ever sent out must be good, and it follows as a logical sequence, that the only message which Mind ever imparts to man is wholly good news. That is why Paul writes, in his Epistle to the Galatians, "Let him that is taught in the word [the good news which has been revealed of God's infinite goodness] communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things."

If one reads such a message of good either in the Bible, or Science and Health, and a closer at-one-moment with Principle results therefrom, does this not prove that Mind is in direct communication with man? Mrs. Eddy writes, "As matter, the eye cannot see; and as mortal mind, it is a belief that sees. I may read the Scriptures through a belief of eyesight; but I must spiritually understand them to interpret their Science" ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 58.) When one understands that communication is always made manifest as idea, and not as belief, or through the medium of matter, he knows that the only truth or true message, which can be received at any time comes direct from Mind, and therefore without any intervening medium, such as the so-called human mind would have the world believe.

The human mind labors continually to overcome resistance and friction. The electric motor, the automobile, dirigible balloon, flying machine, typewriter, printing press, mimeograph, wireless telegraph, and telephone are all examples which typify just how much men have been able to prove void these beliefs of limitation. In divine Mind, consciousness, the exact relationship of all that really is, is so perfectly ordered, maintained and adjusted, that there is seen to be no resistance save to that which never had a place therein and never will, namely, evil. Mind's all-inclusiveness is forever completely resistant or destructive to all belief or error.

Mind's message is instantaneous. Whatever emanates from Principle is communicated without lapse, interval, or interruption to spiritual man. This message cannot be detained, delayed, or destroyed. Christ Jesus proved this instant communication with Mind by each and every one of his demonstrations over materiality. This was why "the people were astonished at his doctrine: For he

taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Whenever and wherever the healing work was being evidenced, he gave God the glory, and so proved that the Father, divine Principle, did the work.

Wherever matter seems to be, there is God and His idea.

The objects perceived by the untrue carnal mind are unknown to Mind, and so must be unknown to His idea, for man is in every way like Him. Nothing can come between God and His reflection, nor prevent man from hearing what Mind is ever saying to him. What one understands of this message depends entirely upon how much one knows of Principle, God. As we learn to know Him more and more as divine Mind, consciousness, we discover that the only communication that there has ever been, or can ever be, is perpetual and perfectly established. It therefore cannot be improved, made more instant, or available, for it is always just as divine Mind made it to be, eternally perfect, a ceaseless unfoldment of good, proving His tender care for all that He made.

Thousands of Birds

Thousands of birds frequent the sheltering shrine, The dippers and the swimmers of the brine, Sea-mew and gull and diving cormorant, Fishers that on the high cliff make their haunt Sheer inaccessible, and sun themselves Huddled arow upon the narrow shelves: And surely no like wonder ere hath been As that such birds should keep the temple clean; But thus they do: at earliest dawn of day They flock to sea and in the waters play, And when they well have wet their plumage light, Back to the sanctuary they take their flight Splashing the walls and columns with fresh brine, Till all the stone doth fairly drip and shine, When of again they skim asea for more And soon returning sprinkle suds and foam, And sweep all cleanly with their wide-spread wings.

—From "The Isle of Achilles (from the Greek)," by Robert Bridges.

From an Old Lodging

Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble
Lowestoft: October 24/76.

Dear Mrs. Kemble,
Little—Nothing—as I have to write, I am nevertheless beginning to write to you, from this old Lodging of mine from which I think our Correspondence chiefly began—ten years ago. I am in the same Room: the same dull Sea moaning before me; the same Wind screaming through the Windows: so I take up the same old Story. My Luggier was then about building: she has passed into other hands now: I see her from time to time bouncing into Harbour, with her "24" on her Bows. Her Captain and I have parted: I thought he did very wrong—

—a different Morality from ours—indeed, of Carlyle's ancient Sea Kings. I saw him a few days ago in his house, with Wife and Children: looking, as always, too big for his house: but always grand, polite, and unlike anybody else. . . . When Tennyson was with me whose Portrait hangs in my house in company with those of Thackeray and this Man (the greatest men I have known), I thought that both Tennyson and Thackeray were inferior to him in respect of Thinking of Themselves. When Tennyson was telling me of how the Quarterly abused him (humorously too), and desirous of knowing why one did not care for his later works, etc., I thought that if he had lived an active Life, as Scott and Shakespeare, . . . he would have done much more, and talked about it less. "You know," said Scott to Lockhart, "that I don't care about what I write," and one sees he did not. I don't believe it was far otherwise with Shakespeare. Even old Wordsworth, wrapped up in his Mountain mists, and proud as he was, was above all this vain Disquietude: proud, not vain, was he: and that a Great Man (as Dante) has some right to be—but not to care what the Coterie say. What a Rigmorale!

Donne scarce ever writes to me (Twalmey the Great), and if he does not write to you, depend upon it he thinks he has nothing worth sending over the Atlantic. I heard from Mowry quite lately. . . .

If one reads such a message of good either in the Bible, or Science and Health, and a closer at-one-moment with Principle results therefrom, does this not prove that Mind is in direct communication with man? Mrs. Eddy writes, "As matter, the eye cannot see; and as mortal mind, it is a belief that sees. I may read the Scriptures through a belief of eyesight; but I must spiritually understand them to interpret their Science" ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 58.) When one understands that communication is always made manifest as idea, and not as belief, or through the medium of matter, he knows that the only truth or true message, which can be received at any time comes direct from Mind, and therefore without any intervening medium, such as the so-called human mind would have the world believe.

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"Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose," by John S. Sargent, R. A.

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A Memorable Evening

And with three new caps, and a greater array of brooches than had ever been seen together at one time since Cranford was a town, did Mrs. Forrester, and Miss Matty, and Miss Pole appear on that memorable Tuesday evening. I counted seven brooches myself on Miss Pole's dress. Two were fixed negligently in her cap (one was a butterfly, made of Scotch pebbles, which a vivid imagination might believe to be the real insect); one fastened her net neck-kerchief; one her collar; one ornamented the front of her gown, midway between her throat and waist; and another adorned the point of her stomacher. Where the seventh was I have forgotten, but it was somewhere about her, I am sure.

But I am getting on too fast, in describing the dresses of the company. I should first relate the gathering on the way to Mrs. Jamieson's. That lady lived in a large house just outside the town. A road which had known what it was to be a street ran right before the house, which opened out upon it without any intervening garden or court. Whatever the sun was about, he never shone on the front of that house. To be sure, the living-rooms were at the back, looking on to a pleasant garden; the front windows only belonged to kitchens and housekeepers' rooms, and pantries, and in one of them Mr. Mulliner was reported to sit. Indeed, looking askance, we often saw the back of the head covered with hair powder, which also extended itself over his coat-collar down to his very waist; and this imposing back was always engaged in reading the St. James's Chronicle, opened wide, which, in some degree, accounted for the length of time the said newspaper was in reaching us—equal subscribers with Mrs. Jamieson, though, in right of her honorableness, she always had the reading of it first. This very Tuesday, the delay in forwarding the last number had been particularly aggravating; just when both Miss Pole and Miss Matty, the former more especially, had been wanting to see it, in order to coach up the Court news ready for the evening's interview with aristocracy. Miss Pole told us she had absolutely taken time by the forelock, and been dressed by five o'clock, in order to be ready if the St. James's Chronicle should come in at the last moment—the very St. James's Chronicle which the powdered head was tranquilly and composedly reading as we passed the accustomed window this evening.

The impudence of the man!" said Miss Pole, in a low indignant whisper. "I should like to ask him whether his mistress pays her quarter-share for his exclusive use?"

We looked at her in admiration of the courage of her thought; for Mr. Mulliner was an object of great awe to all of us. He seemed never to have forgotten his condescension in coming to live at Cranford . . .

Miss Pole ventured on a small joke as we went upstairs, intended, though addressed to us, to afford Mr. Mulliner some slight amusement. We all smiled, in order to seem as if we felt at our ease, and timidly looked for Mr. Mulliner's sympathy. Not a muscle of that wooden face had relaxed; and we were grave in an instant.

Mrs. Jamieson's drawing-room was cheerful; the evening sun came streaming into it, and the large square window was clustered round with flowers. The furniture was white and gold; not the later style, Louis

then any city corporation within this Province, all or most of the settlements of the same proceeded from it, and fell upon the improvement of tillage, whereby grain became the staple community of the Province; and the citizens of the said city no sooner perceived that there were greater quantities of wheat raised than could be consumed within the said Province, but they contrived and invented the art of bolting, by which they converted the wheat into flour, and made it a manufacture not only profitable to all the inhabitants of the Province by the encouragement of tillage and navigation, but likewise beneficial and commodious to all the plantations, and the improvement thereof in this city is the true and only cause of the growth, strength and increase of buildings within the same, and of the riches, plenty of money, and the rise of the value of lands in the other parts of the Province, and the livelihood of all the inhabitants of this city did chiefly depend thereon.

"While this province was under the Dutch Government, they were so jealous of the trade of this city that they would not permit any settlement to be made in any place within their jurisdiction, but under such restrictions as they thought convenient for the security of their trade, and particularly did restrain the inhabitants of Hudson's River and Long Island, that they should not plant nor manage any part of husbandry without paying one-tenth part of what they raised unto the government, and besides did oblige the planters that they should not apply themselves to any trade but only to husbandry and that the inhabitants of Albany should only apply themselves unto the Indian trade, and all their grants or patents had that reservation or tenure in them."—From "Affairs and Men of New Amsterdam, in the time of Governor Peter Stuyvesant," compiled from Dutch manuscript records of the period by J. Paulding.

The House Is Bright

The house is bright with lights and lights.

Like a palace in the Arabian Nights. Lights in festoons and lights in clusters.

In chandeliers and crystal lustres; And all the length of the stairs broad way.

Tapestries green and pink and gray Tell a story of ladies' bowers Hung with apples and paved with flowers;

And beyond, an open arch discloses An inner garden of palms and roses, With lines of lilies against the walls, And a fountain that falls—and waits

—Alice Duer Miller.

An Exquisite Study by Sargent

Portraiture came comparatively late in the Italian schools—Venice apart—and seems to console and flatter their decline; and the portraits of children came last. But in Spain, Holland, Venice, and England, the great age was an age of portraits, and in our time the best work, since the landscapes of Norwich and Barbizon came to an end, is portraiture again. Portraits of childhood and an exquisite study of twilight and lantern-light, with the fine violet tints that artificial light lends to evening air, and with white as lovely in its coolness as the white of Titian in its gold, are united in the garden picture, "Carnation, Lily, Rose" . . .

In the case of Mr. Sargent one supreme quality is so evident and so all-intelligible, that his work could never be neglected. It is a quality for all eyes and intelligences. "The many cannot miss his meaning," said James Russell Lowell of his own great contemporary author, "and only the few can find it." The many cannot miss the life of Mr. Sargent's paintings, if the masterly method that brings that life to light is for students only to understand, or even only for the painter. . . . As for color, the love of it is with the greatest number of us, but it needs definite education. Mr. Sargent is not disturbing as a colorist, although he has truly exquisite color, whether in his wonderful flesh, or in his whole system of shadows, or in some beautiful blue of a decorative sky. But I think a painter who is more distinctively a colorist pauses upon the color of a shadow, for example, as Sargent does not seem to do. Rembrandt is called a chiaroscuroist rather than a colorist, but he is surely proved a colorist also, by his dwelling upon the color of some shadowed background. Mr. Sargent's color is rather something on the way to some beauty and truth of value and relation. Nature is full of passages of mystery, lapses of light and lapses of detail. A comparison is suggested to me of that beautiful "lost and found" in the shadowy world we see, with the momentary lapses of the lark's song when we hear him sing at his height, and its momentary recovery.—From the Introductory Note, by Mrs. Meynell, to "The Work of John Sargent, R. A."

We were all very silent at first. We were thinking what we could talk about, that

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Key to Pilgrim Achievement

"IN THE name of God, Amen." Such was the phrase with which the Pilgrim Fathers began their famous pledge to one another, put in writing in the cabin of the Mayflower before they first set foot upon the shores of that land where they were to be the pioneers in the establishment of religious liberty and democratic government. Made while their little vessel lay in the harbor of what is now Provincetown, the initial phrase of this pledge, with eminent fitness, has been recognized by the centenary orator at the Provincetown celebration, this week, as the key to Pilgrim aspirations and achievements. What the Pilgrims attempted, they attempted devoutly, for the glory of God. All their acts were, to them, acts committed in the presence of God as well as of one another. It was in this attitude of mind that they covenanted and combined themselves, before entering on their activity as settlers in a strange land, into "a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid," and pledged themselves further "to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the colony." Clearly it was with a pure religious fervor that they promised "all due submission and obedience" to this self-constituted democracy. That is the really significant feature of the whole Pilgrim effort.

The Jamestown colonists, in Virginia, antedated the Pilgrims in instituting representative government on the American side of the Atlantic. Their colony had wavered and languished until a measure of self-government had been accorded them after Sir George Yeardley had been sent out as Governor. Then it was realized that if the Virginians were to establish a commonwealth, they must enjoy "those free laws which His Majesty's subjects lived under in England." That the planters should have a hand in governing themselves, it was granted that a general assembly should be held once a year whereat were to be present the Governor and Council, and two burgesses from each plantation, these last to be "freely elected by the inhabitants thereof; this assembly to have power to make and ordain whatsoever laws and orders that should by them be thought good and profitable for their subsistence." Thus the first elective body ever assembled in the western world was convened, representing the people of Virginia and making laws for their government more than a year before the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton. The purpose of this form of government was declared to be "the greatest comfort and benefit to the people, and the prevention of injustice, grievances, and oppression." Unquestionably it laid the foundation for civil liberty in America. Yet it differs from the government of the Pilgrims in that a negative vote on the acts of the assembly was always reserved to the Governor, sent out from the old country, and no law or ordinance could be valid unless ratified by the company responsible for the development of the colony, in England.

It remained for the Pilgrims to make a nearer approach to pure democracy. The self-government of the Pilgrims was exercised without the sanction of a royal charter. Their Governor was chosen by general suffrage, from among themselves, his power always subordinate to the common will, and at times additionally restricted by a council of five or more assistants. There was no guarantee of stability for the Pilgrim institutions except in the Pilgrims themselves. Their strength was in the devoutness of their faith in God and in the simplicity of their purposes. To them, government could not be an end, it was only a means. It provided merely what was necessary in order that their community might realize its great purpose in coming to a new land, namely, to enjoy religious freedom, to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. As Bancroft points out, their residence in Holland had made them acquainted with various forms of Christianity; a wide experience had emancipated them from bigotry; and they were never betrayed into the excesses of religious persecutions. There are those today who lay great stress upon the fact that a majority of the Pilgrim community were of a mind to "allow and maintain full and free toleration to all men that would preserve civil peace and submit unto government," even to the toleration of "Turk, Jew, Papist, Arian, Socinian, Nicolaitan, Familist, or any others." And, truly, that attitude has had a significant influence in America ever since Pilgrim times. It is to be remembered, however, that such toleration is no more truly a part of the Pilgrim inheritance for modern America than is simplicity of purpose, devout faith, and the conception of government as a democracy purified by theistic religion. If Americans of today undertake to operate their peculiar form of government without these concomitants, they will be cutting away what the founders built into it as its main props.

Federation of University Women

The first annual conference of the International Federation of University Women, held recently in London, marked another onward step, not only in the higher education of women, but in education generally, using that word in its widest sense. For the two great objects of the federation are "the promotion of international friendship and the pooling of international knowledge." At the conference in London representative delegates were present from all over the world. They came from the new countries and the old countries, from those new-old countries which the last few years have seen reestablished in nationhood, and, with singular unanimity, all the speakers dwelt upon the great desirability of actual intercourse as a factor in the establishment of permanent international friendship.

It is this actual intercourse which the federation designs specially to provide. For its purpose is not only

to organize a system of exchange lecturers and scholars of various universities, but to establish clubhouses for its members all over the world. This, indeed, as was explained by Prof. Caroline Spurgeon of Bedford College, who presided at the opening reception, has already been done in Washington and London, and it is expected that a clubhouse will shortly be opened in Paris. At such centers students from many countries would come together and get to know each other. "Residence in other countries," Professor Spurgeon said, "widens the vision and develops that tolerance and sympathy with other people which is so necessary for a real brotherhood of nations."

The opening reception was characterized by many able speeches, but perhaps the most notable in many ways was that contributed by Viscount Grey of Fallodon. The objects which the federation seeks to attain have always commended themselves with peculiar force to Lord Grey, and no one recognizes more clearly than he does the part that must be played by women in the promotion of that international understanding and friendship without which a League of Nations would be impossible. "Now that women have the vote," Lord Grey declared, "they are a great power, and their responsibility is equally great. University women, especially, can render enormous service to the race by seeing that the new school textbooks on history are written in the light of this war. It should be made perfectly clear what modern war is, and that there is no need for the past ever to repeat itself."

As far as actual advice is concerned, not the least valuable given by Lord Grey was that which urged the federation to "keep clear of governments." When he was in the United States, he declared, several university women had come to him at the British Embassy with the plea that he should get the British Government to give facilities to British university women to visit America. His advice to the federation, however, was that such official connections should be avoided. "If you accept help from them," Lord Grey said, "it will be thought that the federation has been brought into being for purposes of propaganda; and, in any case, you would not be free from official interference."

Few will be inclined to question the wisdom of this advice. A suspicion of propagandist intentions or the restraints of official control would, both alike, be inimical to the full development of the great work which the federation undoubtedly has before it.

Mr. Taft and the League of Nations

For years Mr. Taft has been an earnest supporter of broader cooperation among the nations. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him now expressing anew, this time to the Canadian Bar Association, his approval of the League of Nations, or, more especially, of the essential idea which such a league must represent in order to be successful. A meeting of members of the legal profession always affords an opportunity for calm and intelligent reasoning. On such an occasion, the various speakers are usually intent upon expressing their best sense of orderly procedure and harmonious cooperation. Among themselves, the lawyers can well afford to set aside considerations of mere political expediency, and reason together as to what is really nearest right in the circumstances of the present. If one speaking or arguing grants that a certain way is right, and then goes on to say "but," and from there to discuss what he believes to be politic, in the worst sense of the word, his reasoning is not dependable. Mr. Taft, however, has not done this. From a viewpoint of genial detachment, he has usually been able, since the close of his term as President of the United States, to state his sincere opinions for the real benefit of his fellow citizens. His statements before the Canadian Bar Association indicate, interestingly enough, something of the general desire for effective international cooperation, a desire which is sure to persist and triumph eventually, in spite of divergent views of the manner in which it is to be fulfilled.

Charles Dudley Warner once wrote in his "Backlog Studies" that "The selfishness in politics, the jealousy in letters, the bickering in art, the bitterness in theology, are all as nothing compared to the sweet charities, sacrifices, and deprivations of private life." The League of Nations, of course, is an attempt to extend the preponderating reasonableness of private living to the realm of international politics, where national selfishness has seemed so insidious. Whether or not the present plan for a league is sufficient to achieve that aim, is one question. That such an aim can be achieved, however, in exactly the right way, sooner or later, is not really a question at all. It is a fact which all will have to learn to recognize. So when Mr. Taft says, "The only thing that the League of Nations can effect must depend upon the spirit of cooperation and the conscientious performance of obligations in good faith," he is indicating the real force which will bring about the extension to international affairs of the best kind of procedure which Charles Dudley Warner found characteristic of private relationships.

It is interesting that, as a man whose thorough comprehension of law is unquestioned, he finds no essential points in the League which would conflict with the broadest interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. "I do not think," he declares, "that those who are now offering objections fully realize how completely such a construction of the Constitution would relegate our great nation, and our great government, to the limbo of infants and of persons so irresponsible that they cannot assume obligations that shall be binding upon them." Careful reasoning, such as his, is what will finally bring about the best possible participation of the United States in the affairs of the world. After the election, when the exigencies of a campaign for the purpose of winning offices and control are over, it is to be expected that, no matter which party may be in power, there will be a return to really orderly reasoning on which all can unite. Indeed, there can be such a consummation in the very midst of the campaign itself, if all are determined to achieve it. Every sincere expression leads nearer to the right solution.

Commodity Prices

THAT the proposed wheat pool is not regarded as feasible is good news for the consuming public. A plan had been formulated whereby the farmers, through their clubs and unions, were to control the market, and part of the scheme was to withhold the supply of wheat until the price reached \$3 a bushel. The resolutions committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations, however, has rejected the proposal, pointing out that such a pool might be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

It now remains for similar action to be taken with regard to other commodities the producers of which are planning now to combine in an endeavor to control supply. If these combines are crushed, retail prices will be given an opportunity to approach a more normal level. In the meantime, it behoves consumers to buy as conservatively as possible, for the attitude of the public at this juncture will prove an important factor in directing the course prices will take in the near future.

Fundamentally, industry is in a sound condition, and the readjustment process is going on without a semblance of unrest, the action taken by the banks being largely responsible for the absence of crises. However, the banks are still heavily involved with loans on raw materials, the prices for which have fallen sharply during the last few months. In many cases it has been necessary for dealers to pay off loans by forced liquidation of their goods, and the prices obtained have been considerably below those at which the goods were bought.

In the case of loans to actual producers on commodities in storage, the situation is likely to resolve itself into one in which the fittest will survive, or in which the one who can stand out longest will win. Banks will "carry" their customers as long as possible, but there is a limit to the time that such action remains prudent. If the public can, and will, refrain from buying more than is absolutely necessary pending the reaching of that limit, commodities now in storage, or in process of being stored, will be forced on the market and will fetch no more than the then market price. On the other hand, if there is any sign of anxiety on the part of the public to obtain goods at the present time, it will only serve to encourage producers to continue to withhold supplies, thereby constituting an artificial shortage which will result in undue competition on the part of the buyers, with a return of the basis of fictitious values.

Curtailing consumption is not for the purpose of making conditions more difficult for the farmers or other producers, but the pendulum may have to swing across center before it comes back to normal. Record prices have been obtained, resulting in large profits to producers of commodities during the last few years, and the ultimate consumer has been forced to bear the burden of the added expense. Even if the process of readjustment should bring a debit balance for a season, it would be more than offset by previous profits, and also by the fact that the living expenses of individual producers would be reduced proportionately, inasmuch as other necessities would not cost so much. Only in this way is it possible to bring down prices, but, as there seems an unfortunate lack of cooperation, producers having openly declared themselves hostile to a reduction in prices, it must depend somewhat on strategy on the part of the consuming public.

The Plane Trees of London

LONDON has been much occupied of late with projects for beautifying herself. At any rate, many of her citizens have been so occupied. Plans for new streets, new bridges, new buildings of all kinds, even, if Sir Martin Conway had his way, skyscrapers, are being discussed on all hands. One of the very latest projects is, it appears, a "great tree-lined approach to London" after the manner of the Champs-Elysées in Paris. The champion of this new idea has been inspired, on his own confession, by reading a book on "shade trees in cities" by an excellent American authority on the subject, and he has come to the conclusion that the Old Kent Road and the Whitechapel Road, two of the great highways out of or into London, offer every facility for experiment. The little front gardens, sometimes inclosed by low wall or railing, and sometimes merged into the pavement, but, in either case, strictly barred against building of any kind, would, he contends, afford just the space needed in which to plant the trees; whilst the little dividing garden walls and gates could all be swept away, and replaced by "a broad grass slip, as in American cities."

Now anyone who knows the Old Kent Road and the Whitechapel Road must confess that they are splendid highways, and, although the Londoner might have much comment to make on the way in which it is proposed to carry out the scheme, and would probably be found to have his own views on the question of little front gardens versus "broad grass slips," on the whole, he would, most likely, be all in favor of trees. The point on which he would disagree with the advocate of the new project is on the kind of trees. If he is at all a discerning and an observing Londoner, to say nothing of a loyal Londoner, he will, at once, take issue with any plan which seeks, as this one does, to eliminate the plane tree. The London plane, so this advocate says in effect, is well in its way, a most excellent and worthy tree. But then, it is an untidy tree. See the way it sheds its bark and the litter made by its broad green leaves when they flutter in clouds to the ground before a west wind in the autumn! Now, what London really wants is a succession of summer bloom and autumn tints; avenues of tulip trees with acacias and limes for summer bloom and, for autumn tints, beeches, scarlet oaks and maples, "all these being employed for city avenues in the United States." Cedars of Lebanon, too, might be pressed into service.

So it goes on. Well, the discerning and observing Londoner just smiles grimly and wanders down on to the Embankment, and it matters not what time of the year it is, he cannot fail to look with a more than usually friendly eye on that Londoner of Londoners, the London Plane. "Sheds its bark indeed!" he murmurs to himself, perhaps, as he stands under Cleopatra's Needle, and regards the grand array of his best-loved trees as they

sweep along the bend of the river, from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster. "Sheds its bark! Why, is not that just exactly what it ought to do? Is not that the one thing above all others that makes it such a splendid city tree? What other tree is there that has a new coat every year? Maples and tulip trees and acacias are all very well in their way, but place a maple, say, and a plane side by side in a London street or a London square, and the plane tree will win every time. The London plane knows its business and its London."

Editorial Notes

Now that the League of Nations is about to begin publishing the text of treaties entered into by signatory nations, the United States will provide an interesting object lesson as to how a non-member nation is likely to be affected. Just supposing that the United States were now refraining from membership in the League on account of secret purposes generally hostile to the rest of the world, it is interesting to discover that its agreements with other nations, however secretly negotiated, would now become public property so far as those other nations should be found to be League members. The non-membership of the United States, in other words, would not be sufficient to prevent the publication of its treaties if the nations with whom they were negotiated were League members. As the matter actually stands at present, most of the treaties to which the United States is a party will be published, in spite of the attitude of the American Government in the matter.

A SIGNIFICANT reminder that Europe is far too small in area to serve as a battleground is afforded by one phase of the Russo-Polish struggle. Since the Polish armies drove back the Bolsheviks from the gates of Warsaw, Russian soldiers have, according to dispatches, inundated East Prussian territory to the number of some 30,000 men. Now East Prussia is non-combatant. Its government is therefore suddenly confronted with the task of disarming, feeding, and interning an enormous body of unoccupied men. As there would seem to be no means of definitely guaranteeing non-combatants freedom from such an infliction, the matter affords one more cogent reason for the early establishment of a League of Nations, powerful enough to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, and thereby to ward off the injustice and inconvenience which they entail.

THE catalogues of the publishers show that a good many books which were delayed by the strike last year have been held over for publication for the present autumn season. Some of them the public has been eagerly awaiting. Some others the public would probably not miss if they never appeared at all. It used to be considered a very scholarly thing for a man to be able to remark that a certain book had been announced but had not yet been published. During the last year there have, indeed, been many opportunities for the academically inclined to appear observant in this way.

SWEDEN is now at the crossroads. It has a choice of remaining in the company of the liquor interests, or of parting company and going on with the friends of prohibition. The issue squarely confronts the nation, for a government committee, after studying the whole problem, has proposed that absolute prohibition be submitted to a vote of the people, and that it be made effective if three-fifths of the electorate favor it. It was presented squarely to the United States a short time ago, and that country did not fail to choose aright. If Sweden has any doubts on the subject, let it look across the Atlantic and be convinced. Saddled by a share of the world's war debt, it can adopt no better course for lightening the burden than by freeing itself from the drink shackles, a course to which America has given its unqualified approval. Faced with a rearrangement of commerce, it cannot maintain its relative position in the world unless it keeps abreast of the times and joins the anti-liquor-drinking nations. Sweden should have no hesitation as to the road it ought to take.

SOME of the people who really believe that a man or woman has a right to indulge in intoxicating liquor are trying to make capital out of the fact that, when the prohibition commissioner was asked, the other day, when the United States would be "actually and completely dry," he replied that possibly it would not be until another generation has grown up unaccustomed to liquor. People who wish to make much for the liquor cause out of this answer are welcome to try. They will have small comfort in the attempt. The very significance of the suggestion that boys and girls are now living who will, under the prohibition law, grow to maturity without having had an opportunity legally to take a drink of intoxicating liquor or to enter a saloon, makes it worth while to wait a generation for the dry era, if such a wait proves inevitable.

OWING to the long delay in transmitting telegrams direct to Paris, many business men in London have been in the practice of sending telegrams to the French capital via New York, this way being found much quicker. To overcome this, the British Post Office recently started an "urgent" telegraphic service to Paris at three times the ordinary rate. A specific test was recently made to show the efficiency of this new service. Two cables were filed in London at the same time and destined to the same address in Paris, the one being sent by the new "urgent" post office service direct, and the other one via New York. The cable sent via New York was delivered in Paris twenty minutes before the one sent direct. Now it is understood why there is so much congestion on the cables between Great Britain and the United States.

THE first cheering note from an authoritative source in the street railway situation in the United States comes from the president of the company which serves the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He asserts that the 5-cent street carfare has not departed forever, and predicts that it will come back to American municipalities with the drop in prices and wages which he says is bound to come.